

חִיתְּכָא ch. same, 1) *cut*. Hull. 47^b ד' דאני the incisions marking the lobes of the lung.—*Pl.* חִיתְּכָא. Ib. 48^a ד' דאני ed. (Rashi: מקום חירוכה דאני) the place in the neck where the lungs begin to separate.—2) *a portion cut off, segment* (חִתְּכָה). Ib. 48^b ברה דריאה (Rashi: בוחִיתְּכָה) a needle was found in a segment of the lungs.

חִיתְּכָא m. (חִתְּכָא) 1) *signature*. B. Bath. X, 8 after the deeds were signed. Ib. 176^a; a. fr.—2) *the formula with which a prayer closes, concluding benediction* ('Blessed be thou, O Lord, who &c.'). Ber. 12^a אור ד' ב' Ms. M. (ed. only (חִתְּכָא) the concluding formula decides the appropriateness of a prayer. Ib. אור ד' ב' אוליג' Ms. M. (ed. (חִתְּכָא) or do we go by the concluding phrase?—*Pl.* חִיתְּכָא. Y. Ber. I, 3^d bot. חִיתְּכָא אור according to their conclusions; (ib. חִיתְּכָא, v. חִתְּכָא); Y. Taan. II, 65^c bot.

חִיתְּכָא m. (חִתְּכָא) *marriage; wedding ceremony*, only in *pl.* חִיתְּכָא. Num. R. s. 12 (ref. to Cant. III, 11) the law-giving on Sinai was a wedding (between God and Israel), as we read (Ex. XIX, 10) &c., v. חִיתְּכָא; Pesik. Vayhi, p. 5^a; Cant. R. to l. c. כחִתְּכָא (corr. acc.).

חִיתְּכָא ch. same. Targ. Y. Gen. XXXIV, 9.—*Pl.* חִיתְּכָא. Targ. Y. Deut. VI, 7; XI, 19 חִיתְּכָא (ed. Amst. חִיתְּכָא *sing.*).

חִיתְּכָא, Y. Snh. IV, end, 22^c, read: חִיתְּכָא.

חִיתְּכָא f. (b. h. = חִתְּכָא; חִתְּכָא) *being broken, subdued; esp. dread inspired by superiors, fear*. Gen. R. s. 34 (ref. to Gen. IX, 2, compared with I, 28) מורא ד' (not חִתְּכָא) the fear and dread (of man) were restored (after the deluge), but subjection was not. R. Hash. 17^a (applying Ez. XXXII, 24 sq.) חִתְּכָא those (leaders) who tyrannize the land of the living.—Lev. R. s. 18; Koh. R. to XII, 5 (ref. to חִתְּכָא, ib.) [read:] חִתְּכָא the dread of travelling befalls him.

חִתְּכָא, v. חִתְּכָא.

חִתְּכָא, v. חִתְּכָא.

חִתְּכָא, v. חִתְּכָא.

חִתְּכָא, v. חִתְּכָא.

חִתְּכָא f. (b. h.; חִתְּכָא; cmp. חִתְּכָא) *hook, fish-hook*. Y. Pes. IV, 30^d top. M. Kat. 25^b נפלח ד' ו' if the fish-hook is thrown into the rapid river (to catch the fish), what can the waters in the pond do (if the great die, what can common humanity expect)?—Erub. 19^a חִתְּכָא they put a hook into the convict's mouth &c.; a. e.—*Pl.* חִתְּכָא. Tosef. B. Kam. VIII, 17. Sifr. Num. s. 44 חִתְּכָא they dragged them out of the sanctuary with iron hooks (on shafts, v. חִתְּכָא); Yalk. ib. 712 חִתְּכָא (corr. acc.); Sifra Sh'mini, introd. חִתְּכָא (read: חִתְּכָא). Tosef. B. Kam. XI, 13 חִתְּכָא (Var. חִתְּכָא) three fuller's hooks (for stretching clothes; v. חִתְּכָא II, 2).

חִתְּכָא, v. חִתְּכָא.

חִתְּכָא m., constr. חִתְּכָא (*חִתְּכָא*) *scratching*.—חִתְּכָא. Targ. Y. II Deut. XXVIII, 27, v. חִתְּכָא.

חִתְּכָא, v. חִתְּכָא.

חִתְּכָא (b. h.), *Pi.* חִתְּכָא 1) (denom. of חִתְּכָא) *to insert a hook, to fish with the angle, to fasten*. Y. Sabb. IV, end, 7^c אם לתבוח בו if it is a *sûgar* (v. חִתְּכָא) with which to fasten a dog (by inserting the hook of a chain), opp. לשביל שלא לאכול one intended to prevent from eating (a muzzle); Y. Bets. II, end, 61^d (not לחִתְּכָא). B. Kam. 81^a ו' חִתְּכָא and that people be free to fish with the angle in the lake of Tiberias.—2) (b. h.) *to lie in wait* (v. Hos. VI, 9); *to wait for, hope, be anxious for* (with ל). Snh. 97^b (fr. Hab. II, 3) חִתְּכָא wait for it (the redemption); ib. חִתְּכָא אנו חִתְּכָא אנו we are anxious, but He is not (ref. to Is. XXX, 18). Pesik. R. s. 34; Yalk. Zeph. 567; a. e. [Yalk. Lev. 604 חִתְּכָא, v. חִתְּכָא.]

חִתְּכָא, *Pa.* חִתְּכָא ch. same. Pesik. V'zoth, p. 196^a (ref. to Is. XXX, 18) חִתְּכָא צידא דמחכי ו' like the hunter that waits for prey; Yalk. Dent. 950.

חִתְּכָא, v. חִתְּכָא.

חִתְּכָא m. ch. = h. חִתְּכָא, *wise; sage, scholar*. Targ. I Kings III, 12. Targ. Y. Lev. XIX, 32; a. fr.—Ab. Zar. 76^b חִתְּכָא who but R. . . is wise enough to do that?; Pes. 76^a.—Tam. 32^a חִתְּכָא who is to be called a wise man?; a. fr.—Esp. *Hakham*, a scholar's title, inferior to Rabbi. B. Mets. 86^a top חִתְּכָא shall be called a *Hakham*, but not a Rabbi. Y. Taan. IV, 68^a חִתְּכָא that I have appointed thee a *H.* (intimating that he would never be a Rabbi); a. e.—*Pl.* חִתְּכָא, חִתְּכָא, חִתְּכָא. Targ. Deut. I, 13. Targ. Job XL, 30 (h. text חִתְּכָא, cmp. חִתְּכָא); a. fr.—Nidd. 20^b חִתְּכָא how wise the Jews are. Sot. IX, 15 (49^a) חִתְּכָא the *Hakhamim* began to be (in scholarship) like common school teachers. Succ. 38^b; a. fr.—*Fem.* חִתְּכָא, חִתְּכָא. Targ. II Sam. XX, 16; a. e.—*Pl.* חִתְּכָא. Targ. Jer. IX, 16. Targ. Jud. V, 29 חִתְּכָא (constr. pl.).

חִתְּכָא m. (preced.) *one pretending to be a scholar*. Pes. 105^b ed. (Ms. a. comment. חִתְּכָא).

חִתְּכָא f. ch. = h. חִתְּכָא, *wisdom*. Targ. Ex. XXXV, 35; a. e.

חִתְּכָא, v. חִתְּכָא.

חִתְּכָא, v. חִתְּכָא.

חִתְּכָא pr. n. m. *Hakhinai*. Keth. 62^b, a. fr. R. Hānania, son of H.—Y. M. Kat. III, 81^d top.

חִתְּכָא, v. חִתְּכָא.

חִתְּכָא f. (חִתְּכָא, cmp. חִתְּכָא) *hakhina*, name of a large snake, prob. *annulated snake*. Y. Ber. V, 9^a bot.

(in Chald. dict.), v. זָהַר. Ib. VIII, 12^b; Gen. R. s. 82, end (Hull. 127^a נחש). Y. Snh. X, 28^d top ח' כְּרִיסָהּ של ח' (not כְּרִיסָהּ like the venom of a snake; Ruth R. to III, 13. Y. Taan. IV, 69^a top ח' כְּרִיסָהּ עליו (read: כְּרִיסָהּ) a snake wound around him; (Lam. R. to II, 2 עכנא כְּרִיסָהּ — Pl. חֲכִינָה Cant. R. to VII, 8 [read:] ח' חֲכִינָה לִי שָׁחַר ח' a charmer who had two snakes.

חֲכִינָה, Meg. 28^a בחֲכִינָהוּ v. חֲכִינָה.

חֲכִינָה, v. חֲכִי.

חֲכִינָה m. (v. חֲכִינָה) wound, snake-like; insidious. Targ. Prov. XVIII, 8 Var. ed. Lag. (ed. Lag. a. oth. חֲכִינָה, oth. ed. חֲכִינָה; h. text חֲכִינָה).

חֲכִינָה f. ch.=h. חֲכִינָה. Y. Sabb. VI, end, 8^d.

חֲכִיר, חֲכִיר m. (חֲכִיר, cmp. חֲכִיר bent, bowed down. Targ. Ps. XXXV, 14; XXXVIII, 7 (Ar. חֲכִיר; Ms. חֲכִיר I).

חֲכִיר, חֲכִיר m. (חֲכִיר) 1) tenant on a fixed rent payable in kind, v. חֲכִיר II. Y. Bicc. I, end, 64^b ח' a tenant for a fixed term, ח' a permanent tenant (on ground rent). B. Mets. 104^a חֲכִיר; a. fr.— Pl. חֲכִירִין (on ground rent). B. Mets. 104^a חֲכִירִין; a. fr.— Pl. חֲכִירִין חֲכִירִין בְּחִי אֲבוֹתָם (חֲכִירִין) חֲכִירִין, חֲכִירִין, חֲכִירִין hereditary tenants. Tosef. Peah III, 1. Ib. Ter. II, 11 ed. Zuck. (Var. חֲכִירִין, חֲכִירִין). Y. M. Kat. III, 82^b bot. חֲכִירִין.—2) the fixed annual rent in kind. B. Mets. IX, 2 (103^b) חֲכִירִין מִנְכֵּה לִי מִן חֲכִירִין Talm. ed. (Mish. חֲכִירִין) he deducts from the stipulated rent (in proportion). Ib. 4 (105^a) חֲכִירִין וְאֵינִי נֹתֵן לְךָ חֲכִירִין (Y. ed. חֲכִירִין, Mish. חֲכִירִין) as long as I give thee thy rent (Mish.: the rent for it).

חֲכִיר ch.=same.— Pl. חֲכִירִין. B. Mets. 68^a, v. חֲכִירִין.

חֲכִירִין, חֲכִירִין v. חֲכִירִין.

חֲכִירִין (חֲכִירִין) f. (v. חֲכִיר) 1) tenancy, tenure on rent in kind. Bicc. I, 11 חֲכִירִין בְּעַלֵי אֲרִיסוֹת וְח' landlords of properties held in tenure, on shares, or on fixed rent; or tenants on &c.; expl. Y. ib. 64^b either חֲכִירִין אֲבוֹתָם (v. חֲכִירִין, or חֲכִירִין בְּעַלֵי אֲרִיסוֹת וְחֲכִירִין (not חֲכִירִין).—2) stipulated rent. Tosef. B. Mets. IX, 24 חֲכִירִין שְׁנַיִם ח' של שְׁנַיִם ח' Var. (ed. Zuck. only חֲכִירִין) the rent for two years in advance.— Pl. חֲכִירִין, v. supra.

חֲכִירִין I (v. Fl. to Levy Talm. Dict. II, 204²) 1) to restrain, fasten, hook.—Denom. חֲכִירִין.—2) to grasp (one another), to wrestle; v. חֲכִירִין II.

חֲכִירִין II (onomatop.) 1) to be rough; to rub, scratch. Naz. 59^a חֲכִירִין מִחוּץ לְחוּץ how about (removing the hair by) rubbing (Tosaf.: חֲכִירִין וְלִחְמִירִין about rubbing or being rubbed)?—2) (cmp. חֲכִירִין, a. חֲכִירִין) to hesitate. Ned. I, 1 חֲכִירִין חֲכִירִין חֲכִירִין had some hesitation about deciding in favor of greater stringency (for the expression חֲכִירִין; oth. opin. in R. N. to Bab. ib. 7^a: denom. of חֲכִירִין, had a taste for &c.).

חֲכִירִין, חֲכִירִין Nithpa. to rub one's self against

a rough object; to be rubbed. B. Kam. IV, 6 חֲכִירִין an ox that scratched himself against a wall; Tosef. ib. IV, 6. B. Kam. 3^a חֲכִירִין she (the animal) scratched herself against a wall for her gratification (without intention to do injury) &c.—Naz. 59^a, v. supra; a. fr.

חֲכִירִין (v. חֲכִירִין II) to hawk; to deride. Gen. R. s. 67 (play on חֲכִירִין, Gen. XXVII, 36) חֲכִירִין he began to hawk with his throat (to express contempt), like one that hawks and spits; Tanh. Ki Thetsé 10; Pesik. Zakh., p. 27^b, v. חֲכִירִין; [Ar. ed. Koh. s. v. חֲכִירִין, Pilp.]—Cmp. חֲכִירִין.

חֲכִירִין ch., Ithpa. חֲכִירִין as preced. Hithpa. B. Kam. 44^a.

חֲכִירִין m. (preced.) 1) scab, sore; transf. tribulation, visitation. Y. M. Kat. III, 81^d top; (B. Mets. 59^b חֲכִירִין, Var. חֲכִירִין.— Pl. חֲכִירִין inflammations. Gen. R. s. 19, beg. (v., however, חֲכִירִין).—2) cough, catarrh. Y. Snh. X, 29^b bot. ח' first He causes a cold to enter them; (Tanh., ed. Buh., R'eh 10 חֲכִירִין; Pesik. Asser 97^b ח' (insert בחֲכִירִין) חֲכִירִין; v. חֲכִירִין.

חֲכִירִין (b. h.; v. חֲכִירִין) 1) to be wise, to know. Nidd. 70 what must one do in order to be wise?—2) (denom. of חֲכִירִין) to meet for deliberation. Ib. when they resurrect, we shall meet to discuss their case.

חֲכִירִין 1) to grow wise, to become a scholar. B. Bath. 25^b חֲכִירִין he who desires to become a scholar; ib. 175^b (Ber. 63^b חֲכִירִין). Ab. II, 5 כל חֲכִירִין not every one that has a large trade, becomes wise (experienced); a. fr.—2) to make wise, to stimulate a person's mind by ingenious suggestions, questions &c. Hag. 14^a חֲכִירִין a student who enlightens his teachers. B. Mets. 107^b חֲכִירִין and makes the simple wise.—3) to subtilize, philosophize. Ex. R. s. 6, beg. ח' philosophized on (tried to find out the reasons for) the Lord's law. Ib. חֲכִירִין when I philosophised and made myself believe, it was all vain boast &c.

חֲכִירִין, חֲכִירִין Nithpa. to become wise. Ber. 63^b, v. supra. B. Bath. 25^b חֲכִירִין because by becoming wise, he will get rich. Pesik. R. s. 33 beg. חֲכִירִין became wise by his own speculation.

חֲכִירִין, חֲכִירִין, also חֲכִירִין (adj. with verbal inflection) 1) to be wise, shrewd; to be learned. Targ. I Kings V, 11. Targ. O. Ex. XV, 8 חֲכִירִין (חֲכִירִין, h. text חֲכִירִין). Targ. Is. XXIX, 16; a. fr.—Gitt. 56^b חֲכִירִין that you are so wise. Taan. 23^b חֲכִירִין טוֹבָא that we may become well-learned; a. fr.—2) to recognize, to know, remember. Targ. Y. II Gen. XXXVII, 33 (some ed. חֲכִירִין Pa.).—Targ. II Esth. II, 18; a. fr.—Lev. R. s. 30 חֲכִירִין does thou know anything in favor of this man?—Y. M. Kat. III, 83^b top, v. חֲכִירִין.—Y. Ber. II, 4^d top חֲכִירִין do they (the dead) know anything?—Y. Shek. VII, 50^e bot. חֲכִירִין let the wine-dealers identify their knots (marks on the wine bottles). Y. Keth. V, 30^a bot. [read:] חֲכִירִין (or חֲכִירִין) I (as an infant)

recognized the midwife that assisted at my birth (when she came to nurse my mother). Y. Ter. XI, end, 48^b I never knew my father. Y. Hag. II, 78^a shall select (Y. Snh. VI, 23^a bot. (יָבֹחַ), v. יָבֹחַ. — 2) (euphem.=b. h. (יָבֹחַ) to sleep with. Targ. Y. Gen. IV, 1 Ar. (ed. יָבֹחַ). Targ. Y. II ib. XX, 16; a. e.—Y. Maas. Sh. IV, 55^b bot.; Lam. R. to I, 1 רַבִּי (יָבֹחַ) 1). a. e.— 3) to be clear, evident. Snh. 42^a, v. יָבֹחַ I.

Pa. תָּבַח 1) to make wise, teach. Targ. Y. Deut. XXXIV, 10. Targ. Job XXXV, 11; a. e.—2) to outwit. Targ. O. Gen. XXVII, 36 (Rashi a. l. quotes יָבֹחַ, v. יָבֹחַ, v. Berl. Targ. O. II, p. 10).

Ithpa. תָּבַח 1) to become wise. Targ. Ps. CV, 22; a. e.—2) to be informed, aware; to learn. Ib. XXXV, 8. Targ. Y. Ex. II, 4.—3) to hold counsel. Targ. O. Ex. I, 10.— 4) to be recognized. Y. Sot. IX, 23^a bot.; Y. Yeb. XVI, 15^c he who desires to disguise himself; תָּבַח they were not recognized, v. יָבֹחַ.

Af. תָּבַח to teach, make wise. Targ. Ez. III, 2; a. e.— B. Bath. 158^b תָּבַח אֶרֶץ פָּלֶשְ�תִּינָה the climate of Palestine makes wise.

תָּבַח m. (b. l.; v. Fl. to Levy Talm. Dict. II, 2042) [retentive,] 1) one who knows. תָּבַח דְּרִיזִים He who knows the secrets (minds of men). Ber. 58^a; Tosef. ib. VII (VI), 2; Num. R. s. 21, beg.—2) wise man, scholar; esp. *Hakham*, a scholar's title, less than Rabbi. Ab. IV, 1 אִישׁ חָכָם who is a wise man? Snh. 21^a (ref. to II Sam. XIII, 3) אִישׁ חָכָם לְרָשָׁע a man wise for wickedness (artful). Gitt. 67^a חָכָם וְסוֹפֵר is a scholar and a scribe; חָכָם might be a scholar, if he wanted. Hor. 13^b חָכָם R. M. was the *Hakham* (counselor); a. v. fr.—*Pl.* תָּבַח, frequ. in the sense of a number of scholars, as opposed to a single authority. Hull. 85^a רַבִּי . . . וְשֵׁנִי בְּלִשְׁנֵי חָכָם Rabbi approving of R. Meir's opinion . . . , recorded it in the Mishnah as the opinion of 'scholars'. Ber. I, 1; a. v. fr.— חָכָם gentile scholars (philosophers), חָכָם Jewish scholars. R. Hash. 12^a. Pes. 94^b; a. fr.— חָכָם (= חָכָם, comp. חָכָם, abbr. חָכָם) title of a student, *disciple, scholar*. Hag. 15^b חָכָם שֶׁנֶּחֱמָה וְכִי חָכָם a scholar's learning is not to be despised, even if he has gone astray. Hull. 9^a חָכָם צָרִיךְ וְכִי חָכָם in order to be recognised as a *Talmid Hakham*, one must have learned three things &c.; a. v. fr.—*Pl.* תָּבַח תָּבַח. Ber. 64^a חָכָם מְרַבֵּים חָכָם scholars increase the peace of the world; a. v. fr.

תָּבַח, Y. Erub. IX, end, 25^d וְחָכָם, read וְחָכָם, v. תָּבַח.

תָּבַח, v. תָּבַח.

תָּבַח pr. n. m. *Hakhami*. M. Kat. 9^a bot. יָבֹחַ Ms. M. (ed. יָבֹחַ, read: יָבֹחַ); Y. Ter. XI, end, 48^b יָבֹחַ.

תָּבַח f. 1) fem. of תָּבַח. Y. Shek. V, 48^d top חָכָם that is a wise court; Snh. 17^b חָכָם a Sanhedrin containing three orators is a wise one.—2) female physician, midwife. R. Hash. II, 5; Erub. 45^a חָכָם לִילָד a midwife called for assisting at birth. Sabb. XVIII, 3 and we must call for her a midwife from another place (on the Sabbath); a. fr.

תָּבַח f. (b. h.; תָּבַח) wisdom, learning, art. Ber. 17^a תָּבַח the perfection of wisdom is repentance and good deeds. Ib. 33^a בְּרִכַּת חָכָם the benediction of wisdom (the fourth of the Prayer of Benedictions). Gen. R. s. 17 חָכָם מְרֻבָּח his (Adam's) wisdom is greater than yours. R. Hash. 29^b חָכָם מְלָאכָה it is an art and not a labor; a. v. fr.— חָכָם enigmatical speech. Erub. 53^b.—תָּבַח יוֹנִית, v. יָבֹחַ.

תָּבַח f. (preced.) well-educated, smart.—*Pl.* תָּבַח. B. Bath. 119^b.

תָּבַח, v. תָּבַח.

תָּבַח, Y. Erub. VI, 23^d bot., read תָּבַח.

תָּבַח (comp. תָּבַח) to contract, farm, esp. to give or to take in rent on a fixed annual rental payable in kind, contrad. to תָּבַח or תָּבַח q. v.—B. Mets. IX, 2 תָּבַח חָכָם give me in rent &c. Tosef. Dem. VI, 2 חָכָם שְׂדֵה what is the difference between the *sokher* and the *hokher*?; a. fr.—V. תָּבַח.

Hif. תָּבַח to give in rent. Part. תָּבַח landlord. B. Mets. 104^a; a. e.—Part. pass. תָּבַח, f. תָּבַח. B. Bath. 123^b, sq. חָכָם פָּרָה a cow rented out for half-profit (Rashi).

תָּבַח ch. same. B. Mets. 68^a תָּבַח, v. תָּבַח. Y. Maas. Sh. V, 56^b bot. [read:] תָּבַח וְכִי תָּבַח when you rent land, rent only from God-fearing men.

תָּבַח f. (preced.) tenancy. B. Mets. 104^a (Rashi: תָּבַח).

תָּבַח, v. תָּבַח.

תָּבַח, Y. Ned. IV, beg. 39^c bot חָכָם מִן חָכָם, read: חָכָם as, for instance, *fish-raw*.—Y. Ab. Zar. II, 40^a top חָכָם, read: חָכָם, v. תָּבַח.

תָּבַח, perf. a. part. of חָכָם.

תָּבַח I, v. תָּבַח.

תָּבַח II m. (חָכָם, comp. חָכָם) weak, mild (wine). Targ. Y. Deut. VIII, 8, opp. חָכָם.

תָּבַח III vinegar, v. חָכָם III.

תָּבַח m. (חָכָם, comp. חָכָם) a globular concretion.—*Pl.* תָּבַח. Bekh. 7^b חָכָם דִּיהֲמוֹרָתָא ball-like concretions found in the *yahmur* (fallow-deer), v. חָכָם.

תָּבַח I m.=ח. חָכָם I, sand. Targ. Gen. XXXII, 13; a. fr.—Pes. 113^a, v. חָכָם.—*Pl.* חָכָם (fem.). Sabb. 110^a חָכָם between the sand-mounds.

תָּבַח II m.=ח. חָכָם II. Targ. Job XXIX, 18.

תָּבַח III, חָכָם m. (חָכָם or חָכָם) [turned, spoiled,] vinegar. Targ. O. Num. VI, 3 חָכָם; Y. Hag. II, 78^a ed. (Ms. חָכָם). Targ. Prov. XXV, 20 חָכָם ed. Lag. (ed. חָכָם, Ms. חָכָם). Targ. Ruth II, 14.—Ab. Zar. 12^b. Gen. R. s. 39, v. חָכָם I ch.—Hull. 120^a חָכָם דִּקְרִישׁ Ar. (ed. חָכָם) a jellied vinegar sauce of meat; a. fr.—Y. Maasr. III, 50^d bot. חָכָם חָכָם a deteriorated son, v. חָכָם; Hull. 105^a. [Y. Ter. VII, 45^d bot. חָכָם, read: חָכָם.]

חָלָא *to be sick*, v. חָלִי.

חָלָאָה (b. h.) pr. n. f. *Helah*, an Agadic surname of Miriam. Ex. R. s. 1, v. נָעַר.

חָלָאִים, v. חָלִי.

חָלָב m., constr. חָלָב (b. h.) [*secretion*,] *milk*. Ab. Zar. II, 6 חָלָב שֶׁחָלְבוּ וּכ' milk (of a cow) milked by a gentile. Makhsb. VI, 5 חָלָב מִי ד' serum of milk; a. fr.—בָּשָׂר בָּח' *the boiling of meat with milk, the prohibitory law concerning* &c. (Ex. XXIV, 19; XXXIV, 26; Deut. XIV, 21). Pes. 54^b, v. חָלָב וְחָיִידָשׁ.—Hull. 110^a אִסּוּר דְּב' בָּח' אִסּוּר they did not know that boiling meat with milk was forbidden; a. fr.—חָלָבִין *white of eggs*. Y. Ter. X, 47^b bot., emp. חָלָבִין.—ח' (ח) *ornithogalum, Star of Bethlehem*, a bulbous plant. Shebi. VII, 1, v. חָלָבִין; Ukts. III, 2.—Trnsf. ח' *white wine*. Gen. R. s. 98, opp. אֲרוֹס.

חָלָב, חָלָבָא, חָלִי ch. same. Targ. Gen. XVIII, 8. Targ. Job X, 10; a. fr.—Y. Ter. VIII, 46^a חָלָבִין milked. Hull. 109^b, v. חָלָבָא I. Ib. 110^a; a. e.

חָלָב (denom. of חָלָב) *to milk; to yield milk*. Ab. Zar. II, 6, v. חָלָב. Bekh. 20^b חוֹלְבוֹת וּכ' . . . the majority of animals secrete no milk unless they have given birth; a. fr.

Nif. חָלָב *to be milked*. Sabb. 53^b לִיחָלָב when the bag is tied on for milking purposes (to support the udders), opp. לִירֵבֶשׁ for drying up.

חָלָב ch. same. Y. Ter. VIII, 46^a, v. חָלָב.

חָלָב m. (b. h.) *fatty concretion* (cmp. חָלָא, esp. *that abdominal fat of cattle which it is forbidden to eat, heleb* (Lev. III, 17), contrad. to שׁוֹמֵן. Kerith. III, 1. Hull. 113^b חָלָב if one boils fat with milk. Snh. 4^b חָלָב וְחָלָב *heleb* a. *halab* which are written alike, v. אָם; a. fr.—*Pl.* חָלָבִין, חָלָבִים. Ber. I, 1 חָלָבִין וְאֵבְרִים the pieces of fat and the limbs belonging to the altar; Tam. VII, 3 חָלָבִין the (marble) table designated for the fat-pieces (and limbs).—Ker. 12^a, sq. חָלָבִין laws concerning the eating of *heleb*; Y. Yeb. X, 11^a top חָלָבִין (not לחלבוֹן); a. fr.—[Y. Ter. X, 47^b bot. חָלָבִין, v. חָלָבִין.—גִּיּוֹשׁ, v. גִּיּוֹשׁ חָלָבִין.

*חָלָב ch. m. (preced.) *a viscous substance, glair*. Hull. 120^a חָלָבִין דְּקָרִישׁ ed. (v. Rashi); v. חָלָא III.

חָלָבִין (חָלָבִין Ar.) m. (v. preced. wds.) *glair, white of an egg*. Ab. Zar. 40^a; Hull. 64^a, v. חָלָבִין; a. fr.—Y. Ter. X, 47^b bot. חָלָבִין, read: חָלָבִין (v. cit. in Tosaf. to Hull. 64^b).

חָלָבִין, constr. חָלָבִין ch. same. Targ. Y. Gen. XXXIX, 14; 20. Targ. Job VI, 6.

חָלָבִין, v. חָלָבִין.

חָלָבִין, pl. חָלָבִין, v. חָלָבִין.

חָלָבִין f. (b. h.; cmp. חָלָב, חָלָב, v. חָלָבִין) *galbanum*, a gum-resin used as an ingredient of frank-incense, smell-

ing like asafoetida. Ker. 6^a. Ib.^b; Yalk. Ex. 389 חָלָבִין רִיחָה וּכ' the smell of galb. is evil, and yet the Bible counts it among the spices (so are the wicked with the righteous combined in prayer).

חָלָבִין, חָלָבִין ch. same. Targ. O. Ex. XXX, 34; Targ. Y. חָלָבִין, pl.—Gitt. 69^a, v. חָלָבִין.

חָלָבִין, חָלָבִין m. (compound of חָלָב a. חָלָבִין) *bulb of ornithogalum*. Shebi. VII, 2; expl. Y. ib. 37^b bot. חָלָבִין eggs (bulbs) of &c., v. חָלָב; Tosef. ib. V, 6; Nidd. 62^a חָלָבִין (absorbing חָלָב); Sabb. 90^a חָלָבִין. Tosef. Kil. III, 12 חָלָבִין.

חָלָבִין m., pl. חָלָבִין, חָלָבִין (חָלָב, cmp. חָלָבִין) *purslane*. Erub. 28^a חָלָבִין (Ms. M. חָלָבִין, read: חָלָבִין, v. Rabb. D. S. a. l. note, חָלָבִין absorbed, v. preced.); Y. Peab VIII, 21^a top; Y. Erub. III, 20^d top, expl. חָלָבִין. Shebi. IX, 1 (Mish. ed. חָלָבִין . . . , read: חָלָבִין . . . ; v. Rabb. D. S. a. l. note). Y. ib. 38^c (Rabbi's maid said) חָלָבִין thy purslane plants have been scattered; R. Hashb. 26^b חָלָבִין (Ms. M. חָלָבִין). Ib. חָלָבִין רִבּוֹן מֵאֵי (Ms. חָלָבִין). (Mss. חָלָבִין).

חָלָבִין (cmp. חָלָבִין) *to undermine, cave, dig*. Pes. 118^b חָלָבִין Ms. M. (ed. as in Hull. 20^b חָלָבִין) which undermines the foundations &c. V. חָלָבִין.

Hif. חָלָבִין 1) same. Y. Kil. IX, 32^c חָלָבִין the Lord caves the ground before them and they roll &c.; Y. Keth. XII, 35^b חָלָבִין (corr. acc.). B. Bath. 19^b חָלָבִין because their roots undermine the ground.—2) *to pass the slaughtering knife under cover, to squeeze in*. Hull. II, 4. Ib. 20^b; a. fr.—Tosef. Kel. B. Bath. I, 5 חָלָבִין לחוֹבֵי because so much of it does the professional fuller fold up for inserting a rod into it (v. חָלָבִין II, 2).

חָלָבִין ch. same; Part. pass. חָלָבִין *covered with earth, mouldering*. Targ. Job XI, 17 Ms. (ed. חָלָבִין, corr. acc.).

חָלָבִין m. (b. h.; preced.) *mould; trnsf. earthly life*. Midr. Till. to Ps. XVII, 14 חָלָבִין אֵין חָלָבִין אֵין חָלָבִין *heled* means earth (ref. to Ps. XLIX, 2). Tanh. Ki Thabo 2 (ref. to Ps. XVII, 14) חָלָבִין חָלָבִין חָלָבִין they die away from this world, v. חָלָבִין.

חָלָבִין f. (חָלָבִין Hif.) *passing the knife under cover*. Hull. 9^a; 27^a; a. e.

חָלָבִין, v. חָלָבִין.

חָלָבִין f. ch.=h. חָלָבִין, *rust*. Targ. Y. Num. XXXI, 22 (v. Rashi a. l.).

חָלָבִין m. pl. (preced. wds.) *cave-dwellers*. Gen. R. s. 37, transl. of חָלָבִין (Gen. X, 17); cmp. חָלָבִין.

חָלָבִין, v. חָלָבִין.

חָלָבִין f. (b. h.; חָלָבִין 1) [*rolled, rounded*] *cake*.—*Pl.* חָלָבִין Ukts. III, 5 חָלָבִין (Tosef. Maas. Sh. I, 13 חָלָבִין).

(collect. noun), a. e., v. חֲרִיצָה.—Men. III, 6 שְׁרֵי ה' the two loaves (offered on the Feast of Weeks, Lev. XXIII, 17).—B. Bath. V, 3; Ukts. III, 11 רֶבֶשׁ ה' *honey-combs*; a. fr.—2) (with ref. to Num. XV, 20, sq.) *Hallah, the priest's share of the dough*. Sabb. II, 6, v. חֲרִיצָה. Hall. I, 1 דְּרִיבִין בַּח' are subject to the law of *Hallah*.—Ib. II, 7 שְׁעוֹר הַח' the quantity to be set aside for the priest. Ib. 8 מַעֲרַחָה שְׁלֵא Ms. M. (v. Rabb. D. S. a. l. note) from a dough from which the priest's share has not yet been taken; a. fr.—*Pl.* as ab. Pesik. Shimu, p. 118^a 'two portions (one for being burnt, and one for the priest); Y. Erub. III, end, 21^c; Cant. R. to I 6; a. e.—Trnsf. *hallah, the sanctification of creation, man*. Gen. R. s. 14, beg.; Yalk. Prov. 962, a. e. (ref. to Prov. XXIX, 4, (ראיש חרומות) that is Adam שְׁחִיחָה גַּמְר חֲלָחוּ וְכ' who was the final sanctification of the world; Gen. R. s. 17, end.—*Hallah*, name of a treatise of the Mishnah, Tosefta a. Talm. Y., of the Order of Z'ra'im.

חֲלוּגְלוּג, v. חֲלָגָה.

חֲלוּדָה f. (חֲלָד) [*covering of earth &c., mouldering from being in a cave*,] 1) *rust, mould*. Kel. XIII, 5 הִעֲלָחָה ה' became rusty; Tosef. ib. B. Mets. III, 10; a. fr.—Trnsf. *sin*. Tanh. Ki Thabo 2 (ref. to חֲלוּדָה Ps. XVII, 14) [read:] ib. 4) they (the gentiles) say to one another, they (the Israelites) are full of rust, there are sins in their hands.—2) a *skin disease arising from living in caves*. Midr. Till. to Ps. XVII, 14 (v. supra) אֵלֵי שֶׁהֵעֲלָה גִרְפָּן ה' they are those (persecuted Jews) whose bodies became afflicted with sores, &c.; Y. Shebi. IX, 38^d; Gen. R. s. 79.—*Pl.* חֲלוּדָיוֹר Pesik. B'shall., p. 88^b; Esth. R. to I, 9 חֲלוּדָיוֹר (some ed. חֲלוּדָיוֹר, corr. acc.).

חֲלוּוָן pr. n. pl. *Halvan (Holwân)* in Assyria (b. h. חֲלוּחַ, v. P. Sm. 1277, Neub. Géogr. p. 373). Kidd. 72^a; Yeb. 16^b Ms. M. (ed. חֲלוּוָן, corr. acc.).

חֲלוּוָן (חֲלוּ) m. (חֲלוּ) *knot or sling of the upper garment when lifted, (sinus)*. Targ. II Esth. I, 2 (3) חֲלוּוָן she lifted her garment.—Pes. 113^a חֲלוּוָן if thou bringest dates home, with thy *sinus* (before ungirding) run to the brewery; [comment.: with the dates tied up in thy bag]. V. חֲלוּוָן.

חֲלוּוָן m. חֲלוּוָן. Tosef. Neg. VIII, 6 חֲלוּוָן during his days of declared leprosy.

חֲלוּוָן m., v. חֲלוּוָן.

חֲלוּוָן m. pl. h. a. ch. (חֲלוּוָן II) *final action, decision*. 'finally, permanently, absolutely' (b. h. חֲלוּוָן). Targ. Lev. XXV, 23; a. e.—Ex. R. s. 3; Arakh. 15^b; Snh. 106^b.—Lev. R. s. 7, end, v. חֲלוּוָן.—V. חֲלוּוָן. by *final decision* (from which there is no appeal). Gen. R. s. 42; Yalk. ib. 72; Koh. R. to V, 15 וְכ' Ar. (ed. בחֲלוּ) as man enters this world by final decision, so does he leave it it (emp. Ab. IV, 22).—[Gen. R. s. 94, beg. חֲלוּוָן, v. חֲלוּוָן.]

חֲלוּוָן, חֲלוּוָן, v. sub חֲלוּוָן.

חֲלוּוָן m. (חֲלוּ) *hollowed; pipe, channel*.—*Pl.* חֲלוּוָן. Sifra K'dosh. Par. 1; Yalk. Lev. 604 the idols are called חֲלוּוָן, because they are hollow.—Ber. 60^b חֲלוּוָן ה' ה' Ms. F. a. oth. (ed. חֲלוּוָן) full of channels (bowels &c.).

חֲלוּוָן m. *sane*, v. חֲלוּוָן I.

חֲלוּוָן (b. h.; v. חֲלוּוָן II) *dream*. Ber. 55^a; a. fr.—*Pl.* חֲלוּוָן. Ib. ^b; a. fr.—Ib. 10^b חֲלוּוָן the genius of dream.—[חֲלוּוָן that portion of the chapter Haro'eh, in B'rakhoth, treating of dreams: Ber. 55^a to 57^b; often quoted in Ar. a. oth.]

חֲלוּוָן c. (b. h.; חֲלוּ) *perforation, aperture, window*. B. Bath. III, 6 חֲלוּוָן ה' המצרייה וְכ' the Egyptian window (a very small aperture in the wall) gives no privilege (v. חֲלוּוָן), i. e. the neighbor may build against it, contrad. to חֲלוּוָן a Tyrian window. Gen. R. s. 31, expl. חֲלוּוָן (Gen. VI, 16); a. v. fr.—*Pl.* חֲלוּוָן. Y. R. Hash. II, 58^a; Ex. R. s. 15 חֲלוּוָן חֲלוּוָן 365 apertures did the Lord create in the sky; a. fr.

חֲלוּוָן, חֲלוּוָן, v. חֲלוּוָן.

חֲלוּוָן m. (v. חֲלוּוָן *Hif.*) *strength, quickness*. Ber. 16^b חֲלוּוָן חֲלוּוָן חֲלוּוָן (missing in Mss., v. Rabb. D. S. a. l. note 5) a life of healthfull energy (v. Is. LVIII, 11).

חֲלוּוָן I pr. n. pl. or district *Hähtsa*. Targ. Y. II Gen. XVI, 7; Ex. XV, 22 (h. text חֲלוּוָן). Targ. Y. Gen. XVI, 14 (h. text חֲלוּוָן).—Gen. R. s. 45; Yalk. ib. 79 (expl. חֲלוּוָן, Gen. XVI, 7) חֲלוּוָן on the road of H.—V. חֲלוּוָן I.

חֲלוּוָן II f., v. חֲלוּוָן.

חֲלוּוָן I m. (חֲלוּ, v. חֲלוּ) *plain, smooth garment*, in gen. *undershirt*. Kel. XXVIII, 9, v. חֲלוּוָן II.—M. Kat. 14^a, a. e. חֲלוּוָן he who has only one shirt. Ab. Zar. 34^a חֲלוּוָן a plain white frock, v. חֲלוּוָן. Y. Taan. II, 65^d (ref. to I Sam. VII, 6) חֲלוּוָן Samuel put on the common shirt of all Israelites, i. e. included himself among the sinners; a. fr.—Trnsf. a) a *shirt-shaped bandage*. Sabb. XIX, 2 (drawn over the circumcised membrum).—b) a *row, layer*. Y. Pes. I, 27^b bot. חֲלוּוָן he strips it of one shirt, i. e. removes one row all around the pile of bottles.—*Pl.* חֲלוּוָן, חֲלוּוָן, חֲלוּוָן. M. Kat. 22^b. Y. l. c. חֲלוּוָן שְׁנֵי חֲלוּוָן (read: חֲלוּוָן) two rows. Tosef. Kil. V, 6 חֲלוּוָן שְׁנֵי חֲלוּוָן two shirts of different materials (חֲלוּוָן). Lam. R. introd. (R. Abbahu 2); ib. to III, 13 חֲלוּוָן (the camel) with his covers on; a. fr.

חֲלוּוָן II 1) *divided*, v. חֲלוּוָן; 2) *empty, smooth*, v. חֲלוּוָן.

חֲלוּוָן, v. חֲלוּוָן.

חֲלוּוָן ch.=h. חֲלוּוָן I. Targ. Y. Ex. XXII, 26 חֲלוּוָן ed. pr. (later ed. only חֲלוּוָן).—Lam. R. introd. (R. Abbahu 5); ib. to III, 13 חֲלוּוָן as long as

a Jewish Sabbath shirt (transmitted from father to son).—Sabb. 134^a רִינִיקָא ה' the child's bandage, v. תְּלִיקָה I.

תְּלִיקָה f. (b. h. תְּלִיקָה; תְּלִיקָה) *division, partition*. B. Bath. 122^a בַּח' כַּח' שֶׁל עִיה"י וְכ' the distribution of land in the future will not be like the one of the present. Ib. 126^a רִשׁ לִי לְבָבוֹר קִירָם ה' the first-born is the legal owner of his share before the partition has taken place. Keth. 26^a בְּרִירוֹת ה' as an heir's share. Ib. 94^b ח' עֲרִיפָא ה' division among two claimants (where evidence is wanted) is preferable (to discretionary adjudication to one, v. שְׁיָרָא; a. e.

תְּלִיקָה f., constr. תְּלִיקָה, only in נֶפֶשׁ ה' (פּוֹל) שְׁמִירָה=שְׁמִירָה, name of a species of *bean*—[*smoothing the soul*], Nidd. IX, 7 (expl. מִי גְרִיסִין שֶׁל פּוֹל ה' נ' (מִי גְרִיסִין שֶׁל פּוֹל ה' נ' a chewed mass of grist of beans named *hālūkath nefesh* (Rashi: *beans split to the core*, v. תְּלִיקָה II); [Tosef. ib. VIII, 9 ed. Zuck. (Var. עֹקֶרָה נָחַשׁ); Gen. R. s. 94, beg. שְׁבִאִין עַל עֹקֶרָה נָחַשׁ; Yalk. ib. 152 שְׁבִאִין עַל עֹקֶרָה נָחַשׁ the bean-grist used for (relieving) the pressure of the soul; comp. Y. Kil. I, 27^b top, etymol. of שְׁמִירָה, a. B. Bath. 16^a, quot. s. v. עֲרִיפָה.—Our w. is prob. a popular re-adaptation of *Alica*, v. Sm. Ant. s. v.]

תְּלִיקָה *hosts*, v. תְּלִיקָה I.

תְּלִיקָה, *Pa.* תְּלִיקָה (cmp. תְּלִיקָה) *to gird, to form a sinus; to lift the cloak*. Targ. II Esth. I, 2 (3), v. תְּלִיקָה.—*Part. pass.* תְּלִיקָה. Ib. VI, 11 תְּלִיקָהּ הַלְוִיָּהּ his loins girt (his cloak lifted up, ready for labor).

תְּלִיקָה, *חִילָה, *חִילָה* m. (v. preced.) 1) *conchiferous animal, snail, oyster*, esp. *purple-fish, purple-shell used for dying t'kheleth* (תְּכֵלֶת). Snh. 91^a אָחֵר ה' אָחֵר (ed. אחֵר, v. Rabb. D. S. a. l. note 60 a. Ar. s. v.). Pesik. B'shall. p. 92^a ה' הָזֶה וְכ' as the snail grows, its shell grows with it; Dent. R. s. 7, end.—Sabb. 26^a (expl. יָגִבִּים, Jer. LII, 16) ה' הָזֶה וְכ' the shellfishers from &c. Men. 44^a. Meg. 6^a; a. fr.—*Pl.* תְּלִיקָה. Snh. l. c.—2) name of a *beetle* or *locust*, v. next w.—Y. Sabb. I, 3^b. Yalk. Ex. 185; Tanh. Vaera, ed. Bub. 19.—3) (cmp. Lat. Cochlea) *a snail-shaped piece of a chain, screw*. Kel. XII, 1; Tosef. ib. B. Mets. II, 3.—4) *an eye-disease*, also called נֶחֶשׁ. Bekh. VI, 2; ib. 38^b. Sifra Emor ch. II, Par. 3.—[Kidd. 72^a; Yeb. 16^b, v. תְּלִיקָה.]*

תְּלִיקָה ch. same, 1) *purple-fish; snail*. Targ. Y. I Deut. XXXIII, 19 (v. Meg. 6^a).—*Pl.* תְּלִיקָה. Ab. Zar. 28^b, v. תְּלִיקָה.—2) *beetle* or *locust*. Targ. Y. Deut. XXVIII, 42 Ar. (ed. חִלְוִנָא, h. text צִלְצֵל).—3) *an affection of the eye*. Targ. Y. I Lev. XXI, 20 Ar. a. oth. (ed. תְּלִיקָה; Y. II חִלְוִיָּהּ, read: תְּלִיקָה; v. תְּלִיקָה).

תְּלִיקָה, *חִילָה* m. (תְּלִיקָה) *penetration of a poisonous substance, poison*. Tanh. Mishp. 18; ed. Bub. 12 (חִילָה, corr. acc.) הִיא נִכְנָס וְכ' the poison (of the flies) entered their bodies; Yalk. Ex. 359.

תְּלִיקָה f. (v. preced.) *winding*; pl. תְּלִיקָה *intrigues*. Lev. R. s. 20 (expl. לְהוֹלִיל, Ps. LXXV, 5)

(תְּלִיקָה) to those creating confusion, those whose hearts are full of evil intrigues; Tanh. Ahäré 2 חִלְוִל; Yalk. Lev. 524 חִילָה; Yalk. Ps. 811; [Lev. R. s. 17 (ref. to Ps. LXXIII, 3) (בְּמִעְרַבְיָא אֵלֵי read: בְּמִעְרַבָא אִמְרִים אֵלֵי . . חִילָה וְכ' v. תְּלִיקָה].

תְּלִיקָה f. (next w.; v. preced. wds.) *mesentery*, a membrane keeping the entrails in position. Hull. 50^a.

תְּלִיקָה (b. h.; Pilp. of תָּלַט) 1) *to penetrate into cavities; to perforate*. Sot. 7^b; Num. R. s. 9 מְתַלְתֵּל וְיִרְרֵי its venom penetrates (the body of the bitten one) after (the serpent's) death.—2) *to shake, roll* (in a vessel &c.); *to rinse*. Makhsh. III, 6 לְחִיבֵי ה' if he washed olives by rolling them in the rain water.—*Part. pass.* מְתַלְתֵּל, f. מְתַלְתֵּל *hollow, blown up; loosely put in*. Oh. IX, 7 כִּלִּי מִח' a hollow vessel (not packed entirely), opp. אֶפְסָצָה. Kel. X, 3 מְגִוַּר הַחִבִּית הַמִּח' (Bart. מְתַלְתֵּל) the stopper of a keg which can be moved around, without, however, falling out of itself. Teb. Yom I, 1; a. fr.

Hithpalp. תְּתַלְתֵּל, *Nithpalp.* תְּתַלְתֵּל 1) *to permeate*. Num. R. s. 9 שֶׁהֵם מְתַלְתְּלִים וְכ' that they will permeate all her limbs.—2) *to be shaken in a hollow space, to be thrown about*. Mikv. IV, 3 if pebbles rolled about in the spout.—3) *to be permeated* (with poison) *to be affected, injured*. Y. B. Kam. I, beg. 2^b וְיָחֵר' and the whole of it is damaged (by the heat &c.).—4) (cmp. תָּלַט) *to be weakened, be neutralized*. Y. Ter. VIII, 46^a top מְלִיחָה מִח' through salting it, the poison is neutralized.

תְּלִיקָה ch. same, *to penetrate, to hollow out*. Hull. 119^b תְּלִיקָהּ the hair perforates the skin.—*Part. pass.* עֲנִי חִלְוִיָּהּ מְתַלְתֵּל Ber. 59^a מְתַלְתֵּל *hollow; loosely filled*. (Ms. F. מִיִּתְּלֵל the clouds are not entirely filled with water. Pes. 74^a אִיִּירִי רִמּוֹ' because the wood is hollow (having marrow inside); a. e.

Ithpalp. אִתְתַּלְתֵּל, *אִתְתַּלְתֵּל* 1) *to be perforated, be open*. Ber. l. c. Ms. F. v. supra.—Esp. *to be permeated by poison, feel the effect of poison*. Y. Ab. Zar. II, 41^a bot.; Y. Ter. VIII, 45^c bot. עֵד רִאִיתָהּ . . לֹא אֶסְפִּיק he had scarcely drank of it when he became affected (collapsed). Y. Ab. Zar. II, 40^d top הִמַּחֵה מְתַלְתֵּלָהּ he saw that the plaster was poisoned.—2) *to tremble*. Targ. Ps. XCVII, 4. Targ. Y. Ex. XXXII, 11 (h. text יִרְחֵל); a. e.

תְּלִיקָה I (v. תָּלַט II, a. Syr. חִלֵּט P. Sm. 1277) *bind up, mix*, esp. *to stir flour in hot water*, v. תְּלִיקָה II.—*Part. pass.* חִלִּטָה a paste prepared by stirring, *dumpling*. Y. Hall. I, 58^a top; Y. Maasr. I, 49^b בְּרִירֵי ה' a real *halut* (concerning which there is no doubt as to the obligation of *Hallah*). Y. Ab. Zar. II, 42^a top ה' מְחֻסֵּר וְכ' the *halut* (prepared by a gentile) wants finishing through fire (frying or boiling); a. fr.

Nif. תְּתַלְתֵּל *to become consistent through stirring*. Y. Hall. l. c. תְּתַלְתֵּל כֹּל צוֹרֵכָה sufficiently stirred to be a consistent paste-ball.

חלט ch. same, 1) *to make a paste*. Targ. II Sam. XIII, 6.—2) (cmp. next wds. a. צמר) *to cause contraction* by scalding or by putting in vinegar. *Part. pass.* חליט (מִיחֵלֶט הָיָה ה' לִיָּהּ וְכ' Rashi (ed. Hull. 111^a הָיָה מְצִיקָא ה' הָיָה מְצִיקָא it (the liver) was first scalded (so as to emit no blood in boiling).

Pa. חליט *to cause contraction, to scald, put in vinegar*. Ib. 'חליט ליה וכו' Pes. 74^b bot. חליט ליה וכו' vinegar which one has used once for drawing the blood from meat and contracting the blood vessels, must not be used a second time.

Itkpa. חליט, *Itkpe.* חליט, *Itkpe.* חליט 1) *to be mixed up, to mingle*. Targ. Prov. XX, 19; XXIV, 21 (h. text (חלערב).—2) *to be confused*. Ib. XIV, 16 (h. text (חלערב).—3) *to be contracted*, v. supra.

חלץ II (b. h.; cmp. חלץ) [*to surround, tie up* (corresp. to b. h. צמר),] 1) *to make final*. *Part. pass.* חליט, f. חליטא *permanently sold, irredeemable*. Arakh. IX, 4 (חליטא: דרחה ה' חליטא: דרחה ה' ... had passed and it (the house) was not redeemed, it was his forever ... , for we read לַצִּמְרוֹתָא (Lev. XXV, 30); (Tosef. ib. V, 10 צמר). Arakh. l. c. שיהא ח' לי ... formerly the purchaser used to hide himself on the last day ... in order that it might become his irredeemably; Sifra B'har ch. V, Par. 4 שיהא ח' לי ... to which (of the two buyers) did it belong finally?; a. fr.—V. חליטא.—2) *to pass final judgment on a leper* after probationary enclosure (Lev. XIII). Zeb. 102^a חליטא וכו' I will lock her up, declare her a leper and discharge her.

Hif. חליט 1) *to pass final judgment, to make valid; to adjudicate*. Y. Dem. VII, beg. 26^a חליט וכו' he must make the consecrating conditions valid by speech. Y. Keth. X, 33^d bot. חליטא: דרחה ה' חליטא: דרחה ה' ... which of them the court chooses to declare valid, it may &c. Gen. R. s. 61 חליטא: דרחה ה' חליטא: דרחה ה' ... lest thou surrender the country to them (through bad argument); Yalk. ib. 110 (insert להם). Y. Ab. Zar. I, 39^b top חליטא: דרחה ה' חליטא: דרחה ה' ... his haughtiness made Jerob. a confirmed sinner; a. e.—2) *to declare a person a leper*. Y. M. Kat. I, 80^c bot. חליטא: דרחה ה' חליטא: דרחה ה' ... and the Rabbis say, he must be examined as if it were a new case, but at all events they declare &c.—*Part. pass.* חליטא, f. חליטא 1) *irrevocable, confirmed*. Yoma 86^b חליטא: דרחה ה' חליטא: דרחה ה' ... the repentance of the confirmed sinners.—2) *the declared leper*, opp. חליטא: דרחה ה' חליטא: דרחה ה' ... one declared a leper from doubt; Y. ib. VIII, end, 57^b; a. fr.

חלט ch. same, 1) *Part. pass.* חליטא, *irredeemably sold*. Targ. Y. Gen. XLVII, 20.—2) *to sentence a leper*. Targ. Y. Deut. XXI, 5 למחלות, v. *Af.*

Pa. חליט *to sell irredeemably, to forfeit*. Y. Pes. IV, 31^b bot. חליטא: דרחה ה' חליטא: דרחה ה' ... that they might not forfeit their pledged children. Y. Shebi. VI, 36^c bot. [read:] חליטא: דרחה ה' חליטא: דרחה ה' ... that you might not surrender the govern-

ment to their (the Samaritans') hands. Y. Keth. IX, 33^b bot. חליטא: דרחה ה' חליטא: דרחה ה' ... we shall declare their property forfeited. Arakh. 31^b חליטא: דרחה ה' חליטא: דרחה ה' ... let the sacred treasury be declared its permanent owner; a. e.

Af. חליטא *to sentence a leper*. Targ. Y. Lev. XIII, 11.—*Part. pass.* חליטא, f. חליטא. Ib. 51.

Itkpe. חליטא *to become irredeemable*. Arakh. 32^b חליטא: דרחה ה' חליטא: דרחה ה' ... are buildings in Jerusalem ever irredeemable?

חלטא f. (preced.) *final decision, adjudication*.—*Pl.* חליטא: דרחה ה' חליטא: דרחה ה' ... legal documents giving the claimant the title for the seized property.

חליטא, **חליטא** f. חליטא, *final action*; *irredeemably*. Y. Gitt. IV, end, 46^b (expl. לצמירות, Lev. XXV, 23) חליטא; Y. Dem. IV, 24^d bot.—Gen. R. s. 28, end, v. חליטא; a. e.

חליטא, v. חליטא.

חליטא f. *lizzard*, v. חליטא.

חלי (b. h.; cmp. חלל) 1) *to be lax, to be sick, faint away, grieve*. Ex. R. s. 43 (expl. ויחל, Ex. XXXII, 11 חלי Moses was sick (grieved). Kidd. 71^b, a. e. חלי Media is sick, v. חליטא.—Ber. 28^b חלי when R. ... fell sick; a. fr.—V. חליטא.—2) *to be smooth (to the taste), sweet*.

Pa. חלי 1) *to soften, sweeten; to soothe, assuage* (by prayer, gifts &c.). Ex. R. l. c. חלי חליטא: דרחה ה' חליטא: דרחה ה' ... what does *vayhal* (Ex. l. c.) mean? He offered &c. (ref. to Ps. XLV, 13). Ib. חלי חליטא: דרחה ה' חליטא: דרחה ה' ... he made sweet what was bitter. Ib. חלי חליטא: דרחה ה' חליטא: דרחה ה' ... sweeten thou the bitterness (sin) of Israel &c.—Ib. חלי חליטא: דרחה ה' חליטא: דרחה ה' ... one to sweeten the bitterness &c. (by prayer). Yalk. Ex. 392 חלי חליטא: דרחה ה' חליטא: דרחה ה' ... explained *vayhal*, until he assuaged (the anger of) the Lord &c. Deut. R. s. 3 חלי חליטא: דרחה ה' חליטא: דרחה ה' ... thy children are bitter, sweeten them. Ib. חלי חליטא: דרחה ה' חליטא: דרחה ה' ... what shall I say? Said He, Say, sweeten &c.; Yalk. Ex. 392. Iam. R. to I, 2 חלי חליטא: דרחה ה' חליטא: דרחה ה' ... we did not assuage thee by repentance; Ex. R. s. 45 חלי חליטא: דרחה ה' חליטא: דרחה ה' ... we prayed &c.; a. fr.

Hif. חלי 1) *to assuage, soften*. Ber. 32^a חלי חליטא: דרחה ה' חליטא: דרחה ה' ... until he assuaged &c., v. supra. [Ib. חלי חליטא: דרחה ה' חליטא: דרחה ה' ... read: חליטא: דרחה ה' חליטא: דרחה ה' ...]—2) *to make sick, wear out*. Ib. חלי חליטא: דרחה ה' חליטא: דרחה ה' ... Moses stood in prayer ... until He wore Him out (by his persistency, v. Rashi a. l. a. Rabb. D. S. a. l. note 3).—3) (חליטא a. חליטא) *to permeate, affect*. B. Mets. 107^b חליטא: דרחה ה' חליטא: דרחה ה' ... bile is called *mahlah* (v. חליטא) (חליטא) for it goes through the entire body [perh. חליטא, fr. חליטא].

Hof. חלי חליטא: דרחה ה' חליטא: דרחה ה' ... to be made sick. Ber. l. c. חלי חליטא: דרחה ה' חליטא: דרחה ה' ... until He was worn out.

חלי ch. same, 1) *to be soft, sweet*. Targ. Prov. XXVII, 7. Targ. Y. II Lev. II, 11 (h. text (רבש וכו'); a. e.—

2) *to be sick, grieve*. Yoma 22^b; B. Kam. 20^b ה' לא כמה רב' how little does he whom the Lord supports need to grieve or trouble himself!—3) *to remit*. Keth. 86^a top וְהִתְחַלֵּה, v. חָלַה II ch.

Pa. חָלַה 1) *to sweeten*.—*Part. pass.* f. מְחַלֵּה. Cant. R. to III, 4 בשעה מְחַלֵּיית שִׁנְהָא during the sweetest sleep. Ah. Zar. 39^a מִדְּמִי שְׁמִינִיחָא Ms. M. the fatty substance (absorbed in the knife) becomes sweet again (loses its bad taste); ed. מְחַלֵּה לִיחָא (read: 'לש') it (the strong taste of assa foetida) sweetens &c. [Ber. 6^b מְחַלֵּיין קא ed., Ms. מְחַלֵּה, v. חָלַה I.]

Ilhpe. אֶחָחֵלִי (אֶחָחֵלִי) *to become sweet*. Targ. Y. II Ex. XV, 25.

חָלִי m. (preced.) *sweet*. Targ. Y. II Gen. XLIX, 21. Targ. Y. II Deut. XXIX, 17 (ed. Amst. חָלִי; Y. I חוֹלִי, חוֹלִי).—Arakh. 10^b (play on חָלִי because its sound is sweet.—*Fem.* חָלִיחָא, חָלִיחָא, חָלִיחָא. Targ. Prov. XXIV, 13 רחליא ed. Lag: (ed. Wil. חָלִיחָא, corr. acc.).—Targ. Ps. XIX, 11 (Ms. חָלִיחָא, pl.).—Sabb. 109^b אֶחָחֵלִי אֶחָחֵלִי a sweet orange.—*Pl.* חָלִיין, חָלִיין. Targ. Ps. CXIX, 103. Targ. Prov. IX, 17 (some ed. חָלִים, corr. acc.). Ib. II, 16.—Ab. Zar. 38^b חָלִיין אֶסְתָּא as to sweet ones, v. אֶחָחֵלִי.

חָלִי m. (b. h.; חָלִי) 1) *disease*. Snh. 64^a אם מְחַלֵּה . . . if this woman (I) shall rise from her sickness. Ib. לחוֹלִיחָא . . . I would rather relapse into my disease; a. fr.—B. Mets. 87^a אֶחָחֵלִי ד' אֶחָחֵלִי (missing in Mss., v. Rabb. D. S. a. l. note) that he had been sick once before.—*Pl.* חָלִיחָא, חָלִיחָא, חָלִיחָא. Sot. 47^a. Gen. R. s. 56; a. fr.—2) (sub. בעל) *patient, sufferer*. Hull. 110^a; a. fr.

חָלִי m. (חָלִי) *secretion, serum*. Pes. 74^b חָלִיחָא its serum is forbidden. [Ib. 115^b חָלִיחָא, v. חָלִיחָא II.]

חָלִיחָא, v. חָלִי.

חָלִי m. (חָלִי) *one afflicted with an eye-disease called חָלִי*. Targ. O. Lev. XXI, 20 (ed. Berl. חָלִי, v. Berl. Masorah p. 72).

חָלִי, *Pa.* of חָלַה.

חָלִי I f. part. of חָלַה.

חָלִיחָא II f, pl. חָלִיחָא (v. חָלַה II) *strings, necklace*. Targ. Is. III, 20 (h. text חָלִיחָא). Targ. Hos. II, 15 חָלִיחָא (constr.) her pearl-strings (h. text חָלִיחָא).

חָלִיחָא III (חָלִי, חָלִיחָא) c. ch.=h. חָלִיחָא II or חָלִיחָא (v. חָלַה I). Y. Ned. VI, beg. 39^c; Y. Naz. V, 55^c top. Y. Ab. Zar. V, 44^d bot. חָלִיחָא their (the Samaritans') *halut*.—*Pl.* (fem.) חָלִיחָא; (masc.) חָלִיחָא. Targ. II Sam. XIII, 6; 8.—Y. Hall. I, 57^d חָלִי חָלִי sold in the market (mixed with oil), v. אֶסְתָּא חָלִיחָא.—Ib. (expl. מִסְרָח חָלִי) water-*h*. (for which Pes. 37^b חָלִיחָא read: חָלִיחָא or חָלִיחָא); Gen. R. s. 94, beg. חָלִיחָא (Ar. אֶחָחֵלִי, dial. for חָלִי).

חָלִיחָא I f.=ch. חָלִיחָא II. Y. Meg. I, 71^c bot. חָלִיחָא if the writing was in the shape of half a necklace (of three or more strings, i. e. in decreasing lines).

חָלִיחָא II (חָלִיחָא) f. (=חָלִיחָא, v. חָלַה I) *a paste made of flour stirred in boiling water, dumpling*. Hall. I, 6; Y. ib. 58^a top חָלִיחָא חָלִיחָא חָלִיחָא is flour put into hot water, contrad. חָלִיחָא which is חָלִיחָא (v. Tosef. ib. I, 1); Pes. 37^b (Ms. O. חָלִיחָא; v. vers. in Rabb. D. S. a. l. note 6); Y. ib. II, 29^c.—Y. Ber. VI, 10^b.

חָלִיחָא III f. (חָלִיחָא II, v. חָלַה II) *the priest's final decision on leprosy*. Sifra Thazr. Par. 3, ch. IV לאחרי (חָלִיחָא) (R. S. to Neg. VIII, 1) immediately after having originally declared it unclean on account of a sound spot in the sore (Lev. XIII, 10, sq.). [Ib. חָלִיחָא].

חָלִיחָא, חָלִיחָא m. (denom. of חָלִיחָא III) *seller of pastry, confectioner*. Y. B. Bath. II, beg. 13^b, v. אֶסְתָּא. Y. Hall. II, 58^c bot.; a. e.—*Pl.* חָלִיחָא. Y. Shebi. VII, 37^c top חָלִיחָא.

חָלִיחָא, Pes. 115^b, v. חָלִיחָא II.

חָלִי (חָלִי) *to turn, bore, chisel*. Targ. Is. X, 15.

חָלִי m. (b. h.; חָלִי, v. preced.) *flute, flute*; frequ. חָלִיחָא *the flute-players, the music in the procession*. Arakh. II, 3 חָלִיחָא חָלִיחָא חָלִיחָא the fluters play in front of the altar. Ib. 10^b חָלִיחָא חָלִיחָא חָלִיחָא and *halil* and *abbub* are the same. Bicc. III, 3 חָלִיחָא חָלִיחָא חָלִיחָא the fluters precede them playing. Succ. V, 1 חָלִיחָא חָלִיחָא חָלִיחָא for musical performance (on the Succoth festival) there are five and six days respectively; a. fr.—*Pl.* חָלִיחָא, חָלִיחָא. Arakh. II, 3. B. Mets. VI, 1 חָלִיחָא חָלִיחָא חָלִיחָא to bring pipers for a wedding or a funeral. Kinnim III, 6; a. fr.

חָלִיחָא ch. same. Targ. Y. Deut. XVI, 14.—*Pl.* חָלִיחָא. Targ. Ps. CL, 4 (h. text חָלִיחָא).

חָלִיחָא c. (v. preced.) 1) *hollow*. Constr. חָלִיחָא. Targ. Ex. XXVII, 8 (h. text חָלִיחָא).—2) *rounded, going all around*. B. Bath. 61^a, v. חָלִיחָא III.—Ab. Zar. 10^b, v. חָלִיחָא.—*Pl.* חָלִיחָא, f. חָלִיחָא. Targ. II Chr. XXVI, 15.—Sabb. 57^a חָלִיחָא חָלִיחָא חָלִיחָא chains composed of chord rings (v. חָלִיחָא I).

חָלִיחָא adv. (v. preced.) 1) *round about, in turn*. Succ. V, 6 חָלִיחָא חָלִיחָא חָלִיחָא they take turns all around. Keth. X, 6. Tosef. Zeb. I, 1 חָלִיחָא חָלִיחָא חָלִיחָא we are moving in a circle, i. e. this way of arguing will lead to no conclusion; Zeb. 10^b חָלִיחָא חָלִיחָא חָלִיחָא I am moving &c.; a. e.—2) (b. h.; comp. חָלִיחָא s. v. חָלִיחָא III) *outside, foreign to*. Gen. R. s. 49; Yalk. ib. 83 (expl. חָלִיחָא, Gen. XVIII, 25), v. חָלִיחָא. a. חָלִיחָא; Tanh. Vayera 8 חָלִיחָא חָלִיחָא it may be read *halalah* (desecration), חָלִיחָא חָלִיחָא is it not too profane for thee?

חָלִיחָא m. ch. (comp. חָלִיחָא s. v. חָלִיחָא I) *sound, capable of restoration to the original strength or form*. Ab. Zar. 69^q.

sometimes the disturbed pitching of the stopper resumes its original shape (by melting and hardening again). Hull. 123^b עור ד' leather (if split or rent) can be so mended as to regain its original strength. Ib. כ' when do we say, leather can be mended &c., when it is split straight through.—[R. Hash. 28^a, v. חלל I].—[Targ. Prov. IX, 17 חלים some ed., v. חלי.]

חלום *dreaming*, v. חלם II.

חלים, *Pa.* of חלם I.

חלימה, v. חלמה.

חליון, v. חליו.

חליוה, v. חליוה.

חליוה m. (חלף) *sharp knife, slaughtering-knife*.—*Pl.* חליוהו. — the place in the Temple where the slaughtering knives were kept. Midd. IV, 7 (Talm. ed. . . ., corr. acc.); Yoma 36^a מן בית חל' וב' Ms. M. a. Ar. (ed. חל' inside of the knives' cell).

חליפה pr. n. m. *Hālifa*. B. Bath. 123^a bot. ח' אבא (Ms. M. חלפא, Var. חלפא, חלפא, v. Rabb. D. S. a. l. note).

חליפה f. (חלף) 1) *replacement, substitution*. Y. Ber. II, 5^c when a scholar dies, חלפונו מי מברא לנו חליפנו? — 2) pl. חליפיוו *shoots*, v. חלף I.

חליפין m. pl. (חלף) 1) *exchange, substitution*. Kidd. I, 6 בחליפין זה . . . as soon as one of the parties to the exchange has taken possession, the other takes the risk for its exchange. Y. Ber. II, 5^c, a. e. ח' can be replaced; a. fr. — Esp. *hālifin*, a form of possession by handing to the purchaser an object as a symbolical substitute (v. Ruth IV, 7). Kidd. 22^b בא ח' a slave, may be taken possession of also by symbol. B. Mets. 45^b, a. fr. ח' coins cannot be used for symbolical delivery; a. fr. — 2) *young shoots* (coming out of a stump). Shebi. I, 8. Tosef. B. Kam. II, 1 (Y. ib. 3^a top חליפין).

חליץ m. (חלץ) *knot, loop-knot*.—*Pl.* חליצין. Tosef. Neg. V, 10 חלצין ed. Zuck. (Var. חלצין; some ed. incorr. חליצו) the loops in a skein.

חליצה f. (חלץ) *taking out; untying, putting off*. Tosef. Neg. VI, 10 בח' as regards taking out the leprous stone (Lev. XIV, 40), v. חליצה. Y. Ber. III, beg. 5^d בח' as regards taking off the T'fillin.—Esp. (= חליצת מנעל) *Hālitsah*, the ceremony of taking off the Yabam's shoe (Deut. XXV, 5—11). Yeb. XII, 1 בח' the proper way of performing the *H.* is before three men acting as judges. Ib. חליצתה פסולה the act &c. is invalid; a. v. fr.

חליצה ch. same. Yeb. 102^a ח' מעליה ח' a fully legal *Hālitsah*. Ib. 106^b ח' גיבא ח' a document testifying to the performance of the *Hālitsah*.

חליק, pl. constr. חליקין, v. חליק II.

חליקה, v. חליקא II.

חלקוסתא, חלקוסתא, B. Kam. 31^a Ar., Ms. H., v. חלקוסתא.

חלי קופרי m. (patron. of Σόλοι Κύπριοι) *one from Soloe (Aligora)*, a sea-port town of Cyprus. Makhs. I, 3 Abba José טבעין ח' Ar. (ed. two words) of Soloe, a citizen of Tibon.

חליש *to be weak*, v. חליש.

חליש, חליש m.=h. חליש, *weak, sick*. Targ. Joel IV, 10 (ed. Lag. חליש).—*Fem.* חלישא. Targ. Lam. I, 13 (Var. חלי; h. text חלי). Targ. I, Sam. IX, 21 חלישא.

חלישות f. (preced.) *weakening, faintness*. ח' דעת *humiliation, defeated pride*. Num. R. s. 6 לא אעשה להם ח' I will not make them feel humiliated.

חלישותא ch. same. Targ. Hos. VII, 9 (h. text חלישא, ed. Lag. חלישא).

חלישתא, v. חלישתא.

חלישתא f. *sweet*, v. חלי.

חלך, Targ. Job XI, 17, v. חלך.

חלל (b. h.; v. Ges. H. Dict.¹⁰ s. vv. חלל I, II) 1) (v. חול) *to roll, turn*. Ber. 32^a (ref. to ירחל, Ex. XXXII, 11) Ms. M. (v. חלל) he (Moses) turned justice into mercy in their behalf; Yalk. Ex. 392 חלל (Hif.).—[Tanh. Yithro 1 חלל, read חלל.] — 2) *to bore, hollow, pierce*, v. חלל, חלל I.—3) *to surround; to place outside a circle*, v. חול III, חללני.

Nif. חלל (v. חלל I) *to be cut all around, be severed*. Naz. 54^a (ref. to Num. XIX, 18) חלל ח' מן חלל 'on something severed', that means a limb which has been cut off a living body, and on which there was not flesh enough to have made healing possible; במור ח' חלל 'on something dead', that means a limb severed from a corpse; ib. 53^b.

Nif. חלל *to become* חללני, *to cease to be sacred*. Shebi. I, 8 חללני עד שירחלני until the fruits become available for private use; Y. ib. 33^c top חללני או עד שיעשו ח' חללני what does *ad sheyehōllu* mean? Until they are redeemed (in the fourth year), or until they become *hullin* of themselves (in the fifth year)?

Hif. חלל 1) [*to set in motion, to begin*. Sifré Num. 134 (ref. to Deut. III, 24) ח' אתה חללת ו' thou hast begun to open the door &c. Dem. VII, 4 חללת ו' Y. ed. (v. Rabb. D. S. a. l. note) and he may at once commence drinking (Maim.; v. infra).—2) *to make חללני; to break a vow; to profane*. Ber. I, c. (ref. to Num. XXX, 3) חללני ח' אינו חללני אבל חללני ח' he himself cannot break a vow, but others may break it for him (absolve him; Hag. 10^a חללני . . . מוחל ח' . . . Ex. R. s. 43 חללני . . .

תָּלַל (חכם, corr. acc.). Dem. l. c. ומירחל ושורה and thus he redeems, and he may drink (R. S.); Tosef. ib. VIII, 7 he מִיחֵל (ref. to Lev. XXI, 15) produces profanation (begets degraded priests), v. תָּלַל II.—3) to turn, change. Yalk. Ex. 392, v. supra.

Pi. תָּלַל 1) to break a vow, to profane, to desecrate; to degrade. Deut. R. s. 2 (play on תָּלַל, Deut. III, 24) hast thou not broken the oath? (Sifré Num. 134 תָּלַל, v. supra). Ab. III, 11 הקדשים את הקדשים who treats profanely sacred things (causes them to be carried out and burnt). Ab. Zar. 28^a עליה וכו' you may desecrate the Sabbath for the sake of curing it; a. fr.—Esp. to cause the loss of the priestly status. Macc. 2^a תָּלַל he (the priest marrying a divorced woman) who causes the loss of priestly status (to his issue) does not lose the priestly status himself; תָּלַל הוּא ולא תָּלַל he who intended to cause the loss of priestly status (by false testimony) and did not succeed.—2) (v. Deut. XIV, 24, sq.) to redeem, to make available for private use. Maas. Sh. I, 2; a. fr.

Pa. תָּלַל 1) to be removed from the priestly status, become a תָּלַל. Kidd. 77^a (ref. to Lev. XXI, 15 'he shall not degrade') תָּלַל זה וכו' no degradation shall be caused—which can only refer to a person who had a status and now becomes degraded (i. e. his wife).—2) to be redeemed, to become secular again. Part. תָּלַל, f. תָּלַלָה. Dem. V, 1, a. fr. על המעור and it is redeemed by setting aside its value. Maas. Sh. II, 10 סלע זו (not זו סלע, v. Rabb. D. S. a. l.) this Sela (which has been set apart as an equivalent for second tithes) shall be redeemed against the wine which the clean (sons of mine) may drink in Jerusalem, i. e. I buy with this Sela only that portion of the wine which the clean may drink. Ib. תָּלַל דררי מעור האלף תָּלַל וכו' that money (dedicated for purchasing equivalents in Jerusalem) shall be redeemed against thy fruits; a. v. fr.—3) to be loosely joined, to be a movable link. Sabb. 52^b תָּלַל referring to movable links, (v. תָּלַל I). Y. Pes. I, 27^c top תָּלַל when the vessels can be rolled about, opp. תָּלַל close together (v. תָּלַל).

Hithpa. תָּלַל, *Nithpa.* תָּלַל 1) [to be perforated,] (of bowels) to be loose. Esth. R. to I, 8 שִׁתְּלַל מעיו.—2) to be profaned, desecrated, degraded. Ab. I, 11. Macc. 2^a, v. supra. Yeb. 79^a ואל יתְּלַל וכו' rather than that the name of the Lord be profaned in public; a. fr.

תָּלַל I ch. same, 1) to perforate, v. תָּלַל. —2) to degrade, profane. Part. pass. תָּלַל, f. תָּלַלָה. Targ. O. Lev. XXI, 14.—3) (denom. of תָּלַל) to be profaned. Targ. Ez. XXII, 26 תָּלַל.

Pa. תָּלַל 1) to desecrate, profane, degrade. Targ. Prov. XXX, 9; a. e.—Part. pass. תָּלַל, f. תָּלַלָה. Targ. O. Lev. XXI, 7 (ed. Berl. תָּלַל, Regia תָּלַל).—Y. Kil. IX, 32^b top, a. e. 'דינא רחל' did we perhaps desecrate the Sabbath?—Ber. 6^a תָּלַל Ms. (ed. מחלוקין); a. e.—2) to redeem. B. Mets. 44^b תָּלַל we dare not redeem coins with goods.

Af. תָּלַל, תָּלַל same, to desecrate. Targ. O. Lev.

XIX, 8. Targ. Am. II, 7 תָּלַל (ed. Lag. תָּלַל); a. fr.—Part. pass. f. תָּלַלָה, v. supra.

Ittaf. תָּלַל, תָּלַל, תָּלַל to be profaned. Targ. Ez. XXXVI, 23 (not תָּלַל). Ib. VII, 24; a. fr.—Snh. 51^a היבא היבא if she degraded herself now; וקרימא היבא she was degraded before this.

תָּלַל II (cmp. תָּלַל), (mostly) *Pa.* תָּלַל (v. preced.) [to turn in a hollow space,] to wash, rinse. Targ. II Chr. IV, 6. Targ. Lev. I, 9; a. fr.—Hull. 113^a ברי טבחה תָּלַל when they washed the meat in the slaughter house.

Af. תָּלַל same. Targ. Ruth III, 3.—Hull. 95^b top 'מחליל רישא וכו' (or תָּלַל) Ar. (ed. מחוור) he was washing an animal's head in the river, v. תָּלַל.

תָּלַל I m. (b. h.; תָּלַל) cut all around, beheaded, in gen. slain. Sot. 45^b (ref. to Deut. XXI, 1) ולא מפרפר וכו' slain but not strangled, Ib. IX, 4 מציארו ח' מציארו ח' from the place where he has been cut, that means, (the measurement starts) from his throat, v. תָּלַל III. Y. Naz. VII, 56^c (ref. to Num. XIX, 18) כל שריא ח' behatal means a severed limb without sufficient flesh, v. תָּלַל. Nif.—Hull. 3^a, a. e. (ref. to Num. XIX, 16) חרב הרי הוא כח' a sword (with which a person has been killed) has the same levitical status as a slain body. Koh. R. to VIII, 10; Yalk. Ps. 808, a. e. 'מחולל Job XV, 20) מוח' (the wicked man even in his life-time) is dead and beheaded; Tanh. Yithro 1 מוח' (corr. acc.); ib. ed. Bub.; a. fr.—Pl. תָּלַל. Sot. 45^a; a. e.

תָּלַל II (b. h.; תָּלַל) [put outside,] halal, one unfit for priesthood on account of his father's illegitimate connection (Lev. XXI, 7; 14, sq.). Kidd. IV, 6. Snh. 51^a; a. fr.—Pl. תָּלַל, תָּלַל. Kidd. 77^a, v. תָּלַל. a. e.—Fem. תָּלַל the female issue of a priest's illegitimate connection, or a priest's wife illegitimately married to him. Ib. ח' מוכרה, v. תָּלַל; a. fr.—Pl. תָּלַל. Ib., v. תָּלַל. a. e.

תָּלַל III m. (תָּלַל) 1) cavity, empty space, hollow; throat; inside. Ukts. II, 8 תָּלַל את תָּלַל you squeeze its cavity (compress it); Y. Yoma VIII, 44^d bot. (v. Löw, Pfl. p. 123). Ab. Zar. 28^a ח' של ח' an internal sore (as in the mouth, throat &c.). Y. ib. II, 40^d top; Y. Sabb. XIV, 14^d top כל שהוא מן הח' ולפנים וכו' whatever is in the throat and farther inside may be cured on the Sabbath, opp. to השפה; cmp. Sot. 45^b quot. s. v. תָּלַל I. Hull. III, 1 if the heart is perforated לבריה up to its chamber. Ber. 19^b תָּלַל ח' a hollow space of one hand-breadth. Hull. 44^b. Pes. 54^a תָּלַל the formation of its interior; a. fr.—Pl. תָּלַל. Ber. 60^b, v. תָּלַל.—2) (cmp. תָּלַל) intricacy, devices. Sabb. 11^a של תָּלַל the devices of political government.

תָּלַל, תָּלַל ch. same, 1) space, cavern, hole. Targ. Y. Lev. XXIII, 42.—Y. Kil. IX, 32^c bot.; Y. Keth. XII, 35^b ברי יחבון ברי put them into a cavern. Ab. Zar. 28^b ח' רבי צוארא neck-hole of a garment. Y. ib. II, 40^d top עביר עינא כחללא (כחל לא עביר) considers the eye like an

inner organ (for treatment on the Sabbath, v. preced.).—2) pl. חֲלָלִי, in דעלמא *the underground treasures of the world*. Snh. 97^a; B. Mets. 49^a (חללא, corr. acc., v. Rabb. D. S. a. l. note 6).—3) *secrets*. Sabb. 77^b if they asked him עלמא כל ד' about all the secret processes of nature.

חֲלָלָה f., v. חָלַל II, a preced. w.

חֲלָלִים I (b. l.; emp. חללב [to be soft, moist, viscous,] to have good humors, to be well. Part. pass. חללים, f. חללימא, same, opp. to שוטה; well, opp. to חולה. Tosef. Ter. I, 3 'ר . . . פעמים if one is at times insane, at times sane; R. Hash. 28^a חללים (Ch. form).—Y. Gitt. VII, beg. 48^c.—Pes. 78^b.—Fem. חללימא. Y. Yeb. XIV, beg. 14^b.

חֲלָלִים ch. same, v. חללים.

Pa. חללים to join closely. Kidd. 25^a שפוחתיה ד' זמנין דח' שפוחתיה Ar. (ed. שפוחתיה) sometimes a man closes his lips firmly.

חֲלָלִים II (b. l.; v. preced. wds.) [to gather humors, to sleep well (emp. חללן).—Denom. חלום (emp. ἐνύπνιος, somnium) dream; from which חלום to dream. Ber. 55^b I had a dream. Ib. חלום שר' לו חבריו a dream which his neighbor had about him. Tosef. Sabb. VI (VII), 7 שחזא חלום שחזא that you may have dreams; a. fr.

חֲלָלִים, חללים ch. same. Targ. Gen. XXXVII, 5. Ib. XII, 1; a. fr.

Af. חללים to consult an interpreter of dreams or a dreamer. Targ. Jer. XXIX, 8, v. חלמא.

חֲלָלִים, v. חלום.

חֲלָלִי, חלמא m.ch.=h. חלום. Targ. Gen. XXXVII, 6; a. fr.—Ber. 56^a חלמאי my dream. Ib. בחלמין in our dream; a. fr.—Pl. חלמין, חלמין, חלמין. Targ. Joel III, 1; a. fr.—[Targ. Job VI, 6 חלמין, ed. Lag. חלמין, ed. Wil. חלמין.]

חֲלָלִי m. (preced., v. P. Sm. 1284) dreamer, or interpreter of dreams.—Pl. חלמין, constr. חלמי. Targ. Jer. XXIX, 8 'וכ' חלמי חלמין (not חלל, חלל) your dreamers (or interpreters) whom you consult.

חֲלָלִי (חלמין) f. (חלם I) a sort of cement used for making vessels. Kel. XI, 4 (Ar. a. ed. Dehrenb. (חלמין); Tosef. ib. B. Mets. I, 4, sq.

חֲלָלִי II f. (v. preced.) joint, seam in leather; emp. חללים. Sabb. 91^b bot. ח' מקום ח' the place where the bag is joined (which the thief might rip to take possession of its contents).

חֲלָלִי, חלמין f. (חלם I) name of several mucilaginous plants (v. P. Sm. 1284 s. v. חלמין), prob. mallows. Y. Kil. V, end, 30^a; Y. Ber. VI, 10^b bot. חלמין (read: חלל); Tosef. Kil. III, 12 חלמין ed. Zuck. (Var. חלמין).

חֲלָלִי (חלל) m. (v. preced.) yolk, yellow of an egg. Ab. Zar. 40^a; Hull. 64^a (corr. as in Ab. Zar. I. c.). Y.

Ter. X, 47^b bot. חלמין (read: בחלמין, v. Tosaf. to Hull. 64^b, s. v. חלמין); v. חלמין. [Ar. reads חלמין.]

חֲלָלִי ch. same. Targ. Job VI, 6 ed. Wil. (v. חלמין).

חֲלָלִי, חלמין f. (b. l.; v. preced. wds.) mucilaginous juice of mallows, used for the preservation of gourd seed. Kil. I, 8 (Y. ed. a. Ar. ח' . . ., Mish. a. Babli ed. ח' . . .).

חֲלָלִי, v. חלמין.

חֲלָלִי pr. n. pl. Hallamish (Rock), a place near Naveh (v. חלל III) and inhabited by hostile gentiles. Lev. R. s. 23; Cant. R. to II, 2; Lam. R. to I, 17.

חֲלָלִי, v. חלמין; חלמין, v. חלמין.

חֲלָלִי, v. חלמין.

חֲלָלִי (b. l.; emp. חללב, חלם) [to be smooth, glistening, sharp-edged.] 1) to cut. Denom. חלל, חלל. —2) (emp. חלל) to pass by, be gone. Num. R. s. 10 (ref. to חלל, Prov. XXXI, 8) 'וכ' חלל ש' of him who passed away and went &c.—3) to change, exchange. Y. Ber. II, 5^a top חלל חלל let us change our meeting-place. Dem. III, 5 חלל חלל (Y. ed. חלל, Pi.) suspected of exchanging (the provision in her trust). Ib. 6 חלל חלל to replace what has been spoiled; a. fr.

Pa. חלל same. Yalk. Gen. 148 חלל חלל who will replace him? (v. חלל). Dem. III, 5, v. supra; a. e.

Hif. חלל 1) to exchange, barter. B. Mets. VIII, 4 חלל חלל if one exchanges a cow for an ass.—Dem. l. c. חלל חלל, v. supra; Hull. 6^b חלל חלל, a. fr.—2) to drive young shoots, to grow again. Erub. 100^b; a. e., v. Pesik. R. s. 11 חלל חלל, v. חלל.—3) to change; to reverse. Erub. 9^a חלל חלל provided they do not change carriers. Sabb. 8^b; a. fr.—Erub. 99^a חלל חלל it is not necessary to reverse (the authorities; Bets. 3^b, a. e. חלל, v. חלל).—Part. pass. חלל, f. חלל. Ib. חלל חלל the statement must be reversed (the authorities for the two opinions must be exchanged); Bets. 3^a.—4) to be ambiguous, to equivocate. Snh. 92^a; a. e. כל חלל חלל he who equivocates in his speech, is like an idolater.

Nif. חלל, Hithpa. חלל, Nithpa. חלל 1) to be exchanged, mixed up. Y. Pes. VI, 33^a bot. חלל חלל a thing which is not likely to be exchanged (by mistake); ib. חלל חלל; ib. top. Ab. Zar. 17^b חלל חלל money set aside for Purim was mixed up with money &c. Nidd. 52^a חלל חלל and thou madest a mistake between *Iyob* and *oyeb*; B. Bath. 16^a חלל חלל I make no mistake; a. e.—2) to change (in appearance). Pesik. R. s. 29(—30—30) חלל חלל you have changed (beyond recognition) through starvation; חלל חלל you will change through plenty. Yalk. Gen. 133 חלל חלל what name I may be ordered to assume in turn.—3) to be succeeded, relieved, transferred. Lev. R. s. 23, end חלל חלל the king has been succeeded

(displaced; Num. R. s. 9, beg. 'מִזֶּה וְכֵן. Yalk. Deut. 813 בִּינָן שֶׁנִּי וְכֵן when the governor was recalled and another &c. Num. R. s. 5, beg. לְהַחֲלִיף מִעֲבֹדָה וְכֵן to be transferred from one service to another. Y. Taan. II, beg. 65^a הָיוּ עֲלֵיהָ מְחַלְּפִין took turns in guarding it.

חֶלֶף I, **חֶלֶף** ch. same, *to pass by, be gone*. Targ. Cant. II, 11. Targ. Job IX, 11. Ib. 26; a. e.

Pa. **חֶלֶף** 1) *to pass repeatedly, promenade*. Kidd. 12^b 'חָבַב וְכֵן he went up and down in front of the house of his father-in-law (to attract the attention of his mother-in-law).—2) *to exchange*. Targ. O. Lev. XXVII, 10; a. e.—Hull. 6^b מְחַלְּפִי מְבַעֵיָא so much the more may she be suspected of exchanging (substituting something of her own). Meg. 7^b מְחַלְּפִי וְכֵן (v. Rabb. D. S. a. l. note 8; some ed. *Ithpa.*) used to exchange their meals (on Purim).—**Part. pass.** f. מְחַלְּפָא. Y. Peah IV, 18^d bot., a. e. מִדְּשִׁימָהּ, v. preced. **Hif.**

Af. **חֶלֶף** same. Targ. O. l. c.; a. e.
Ithpa. **חֶלֶף**, **חֶלֶף**, **חֶלֶף** *to be exchanged; to change; to disappear*. Targ. Ps. XC, 5; a. fr.—Gen. R. s. 78, beg. מְחַלְּפִין change their names. Hull. l. c. (ed. *חֶלֶף* Rashi (ed. *חֶלֶף*) and do we not apprehend an exchange?—Meg. l. c., v. supra.—B. Mets. 59^b, v. חֶסֶר II.

חֶלֶף I m. (preced. wds.) 1) *shoot*.—**Pl.** חֶלְפִים, constr. חֶלְפִי. Bets. 8^b; Yeb. 81^b; Zeb. 72^b חֶלְפִי הַיָּדִים the young shoots of beet growing out of the root; Or. l. III, 7 Ms. M. (ed. *חֶלְפִי* Y. ed. *חֶלְפִי*); Tosef. Ter. V, 10 חֶלְפִי ed. Zuck. (Var. *חֶלְפִי*); Ukts. l, 4 חֶלְפִי. V. חֶלְפִי.—2) *rush*, v. חֶלֶף.

חֶלֶף II m. (preced. wds.) *reversion*. Y. Sabb. VII, 9^c חֶלֶף is not perhaps the reverse the case?

חֶלֶף pr. n. pl. (b. h.) *Helef*, a place in Naftali. Y. Meg. I, 70^a bot. (ref. to Josh. XIX, 33) חֶלֶף *me-Helef* is (the present) *H.* Y. Erub. II, 20^a top חֶלֶף R. Jerem. taught at *H.* &c.

חֶלֶף II, **חֶלֶף** m. st. constr. (חֶלֶף) *in place of, instead*. Targ. Ex. XXI, 24; a. fr.—Sabb. 129^a חֶלֶף נֶפֶשׁ life for life (meat is required after bloodletting), חֶלֶף red (wine) for red (blood).—**Pl.** חֶלְפִי, with suffix חֶלְפִי in his place. Targ. Prov. XI, 8 Ms. (ed. *חֶלְפִי*, ed. Lag. both words).—חֶלְפִי f. (an adaptation of *χλεψύδρα* [*change of order*], *clepsydra*, a water clock used in courts of justice for measuring the time given for argument. Gen. R. s. 49 (not *חֶלֶף*); Yalk. ib. 83.

חֶלֶף, v. חֶלֶף.

חֶלְפִי or **חֶלְפִי**, v. חֶלֶף I.

חֶלְפִי, v. חֶלֶף.

חֶלְפִי pr. n. m. *Hälaf*, R. H., a Tannai, father of R. José. Ab. III, 6. Taan. II, 5. B. Kam. 70^a חֶלְפִי my father H.; Tosef. B. Bath. II, 10 (read: חֶלְפִי); a. fr.—V. חֶלְפִי.

חֶלְפִי or **חֶלְפִי** f. (v. חֶלְפִי II) a species of *willow*, corresp. to h. *צִפְפָּה*. Succ. 34^a חֶלְפִי what formerly was called *h.* is now named *arabta* and vice versa; (Rashi reads חֶלְפִי, Ms. M. corrupt vers., v. Rabb. D. S. a. l. note; Sabb. 36^a חֶלְפִי).

חֶלֶץ (b. h., v. Ges. H. Dict.¹⁰ s. v. חֶלֶץ I, II) 1) *to surround, fortify; to gird, arm*. Yalk. Gen. 133 (fr. Midr. Vayis' u) חֶלְצוּ עִצְמָם they armed themselves, v. *Pi. a. Hif.*—2) *to untie, loosen, tear out; to strip, lay bare*. M. Kat. 22^b חֶלֶץ one bares the shoulder (in mourning). Ib. IV, 7 (24^b) חֶלְצִין. B. Mets. 59^b וְכֵן and took his shoes off. Y. M. Kat. III, 82^b חֶלְצִין he takes them (the T'fillin) off; Ber. 23^a; Y. ib. II, 4^c.—Pes. 4^a; M. Kat. 20^b חֶלְצִין לִי מִנְעָלִי take my shoes off. Hull. 90^b חֶלְצִין לְחֶפְזָהּ he takes the sinew out and puts it on the pile &c. Tosef. Neg. VI, 10 חֶלְצִין בְּזֶמֶן שְׂדֵימָהּ when he has to tear out (a leprous stone), v. נָחֵץ.—Y. Ab. Zar. II, end, 42^a; Tosef. ib. IV (V), 8 חֶלְצִין in order to loosen the stones (of the olives); a. fr.—**Part. pass.** חֶלְצִין, f. חֶלְצִיָּה, pl. חֶלְצִיָּה, f. חֶלְצִיָּה. Y. Sot. I, beg. 16^b חֶלְצִיָּהּ her arms bared.—Sabb. 137^a, a. e. חֶלְצִיָּהּ the fever left him.—**Esp. to perform the ceremony of taking off the Yabam's shoe** (v. חֶלְצִיָּה); *to arrange the Hälitsah, to act as judge*; חֶלְצִיָּה *to have the shoe taken off for refusing the levitical marriage*; חֶלְצִיָּה *to take the shoe off*. Yeb. 102^a חֶלְצִיָּה did you ever see him act as a judge at a *Hälitsah*? Ib. IV, 1 חֶלְצִיָּה if one gave *hälitsah* to his sister-in-law, and it was found out afterwards &c. Ib. III, 1 חֶלְצִיָּה ולא מְחַלְּמִין they must be released by *hāl.*, but must not be married by the *yabam*. Ib. XII, 1 חֶלְצִיָּה בְּמִנְעָלִי if she performed the ceremony with a leather shoe. Ib. 102^a חֶלְצִיָּה you may have the ceremony performed with &c. Ib. חֶלְצִיָּה סְמֵל perhaps she has performed the ceremony of *hāl.* on one of the brothers. Ib. חֶלְצִיָּה מִן וְכֵן if one performed the ceremony on an adult... Ib. (ref. to Hos. V, 6) חֶלְצִיָּה מִן חֶלֶץ is it written, He had his shoe taken off by them (the Lord being the rejecting party)? It is written, He took their shoe off &c., v. next w.; a. v. fr.—חֶלְצִיָּה *a woman released from levitical marriage by hälitsah*. Ib. VII, 1. Ib. IV, 12 חֶלְצִיָּהּ his rejected sister-in-law; a. fr.

Nif. חֶלְצִיָּה *to be peeled off*. Y. Sabb. XX, 17^c bot. וְכֵן and his skin will peel itself off.

Pi. חֶלְצִיָּה 1) *to extract, loosen, to deliver*.—2) *to gird, strengthen*. Yeb. 102^b (in a discussion about the meaning of חֶלְצִיָּה, Deut. XXV, 9) חֶלְצִיָּה but do we not read (Job XXXVI, 15), He *girds* the poor? Ans. חֶלְצִיָּה It means, He will *deliver him* from the judgment &c. Ib. (after ref. to חֶלְצִיָּה, Is. LVIII, 11) the root חֶלֶץ means both (girding and loosening), but here (Deut. l. c.), if it meant *tying on*, it would read חֶלְצִיָּה she shall tie his shoe on his foot.

Hif. חֶלְצִיָּה 1) *to loosen, untie*; 2) *to gird, arm*; 3) *to deliver*; 4) *to smoothen, give ease of mind*. Lev. R. s. 34 (ref. to חֶלְצִיָּה, Is. l. c.) חֶלְצִיָּה (Ar. *חֶלְצִיָּה*) (which means) He shall *loosen* as in Deut. l. c., *gird* as ib. III, 18, *deliver* as in Ps. CXL, 2,

and *give ease* as in the Sabbath prayer after meal רצה חֶלֶץ and *be pleased to give us ease of mind*. V. חֶלֶץ.

חֶלֶץ ch. same, 1) *to take off, undress*. Part. pass. חֶלֶץ. Targ. II Sam. VI, 20.—Lam. R. introd (R. Joh. 1) לְמִיחֶלֶץ without shoes. M. Kat. 22^b לְמִיחֶלֶץ to bare their shoulders.—2) *to withdraw*. Yeb. 102^b עָמָא דְחָ לִיהָ a people from which its lord has withdrawn (with ref. to חֶלֶץ מֵהֶם, Hos. V, 6).—3) *to perform the rite of ḥālitsah*; v. infra.

Pa. חֶלֶץ 1) *to perform or arrange the rite of ḥālitsah*. Ib. יֵאָדָּם וְאֵילָם יִבְמָה דְחֶלֶץ (or דְחֶלֶץ) לָהּ אַחִין וְכִי suppose brothers would untie the shoe of their sister-in-law, would this be of any legal consequence? Ib. אָנָּה לֹא הוּאִי חֶלֶץ אֲנִי אֲנִי I should not have allowed a ḥālitsah except &c.; a. fr.—2) *to undress, strip*. Targ. I Sam. XXXI, 9. Ib. 8 (h. text לַפֶּשֶׁט); Targ. I Kings XI, 15 (h. text לַפֶּשֶׁט).

חֶלְצִים m. du. (b. h.; חֶלֶץ 1) *loins*. Hag. 14^b רִצָּא חֶלְצִים is thy offspring; a. e.

חֶלֶק (b. h.) 1) *to be smooth, to be viscous*. V. חֶלֶק.—2) (denom. of חֶלֶק) *to assign, allot*.—ד' כבוד *to honor*, pay regards. Ber. 19^b, a. e. אֵין חֶלֶקְתָּן וְכִי . . . מִקֻּם כל מקום . . . אין חֶלֶקְתָּן וְכִי the desecration of the name of the Lord is threatened, no regards must be paid to a teacher. Zeb. 102^a; a. fr.—3) (denom. of חֶלֶק) *to divide (by lot); to part; to take a share*. Peah III, 5 שְׁחֶלְקוּ brothers who divided an estate. B. Mets. I, 1, a. fr. חֶלְקוּ they shall divide the object (equally). Zeb. XII, 1 אֵין חֶלְקוּן וְכִי take no share &c. Hull. 65^a אִם חֶלֶק אֶחָד רִגְלֵי וְכִי if the birds parts its toes (on the rope) so that there be two on each side &c. Y. Sabb. VII, 9^c bot. חֶלֶק אֶחָד if a prohibition (included in a law) is specified again for a purpose, it does not intimate a division (that each single act of the class must be atoned for singly, v. חֶלְצָה). Tosef. Dem. VI, 1 חֶלְקָן he divides the fruits with the landlord. [Ib. 2 חֶלְקָן, read: חֶלְקָן.] Y. ib. VI, beg. 25^a חֶלֶק if the property is farmed from an Israelite, he divides the produce (before separating T'rumah); a. v. fr.—4) (with על) *to differ with, object, oppose*. Y. Sabb. XV, beg. 15^a חֶלֶק עַל וְכִי how is it? do they differ with &c.?—Ber. 27^b חֶלֶק עַל וְכִי וְכִי שִׁיבְתוּ וְכִי the school of) his teacher. Ber. I. c. חֶלֶק עַל וְכִי is there any one here differing from this opinion?; a. v. fr.—**Part. pass.** חֶלְקִים, pl. חֶלְקִים, *divided, interrupted; disputed; of different opinion*. Mikv. VIII, 2 חֶלְקִים interrupted flow of urin.—B. Bath. 176^a חֶלֶק וְכִי R. . . differed &c. Ib. IX, 10 (158^b) חֶלְקִים וְכִי אֶחָד חֶלְקִים וְכִי we grieve over the divided opinions, and you come to assert a division for us on things on which they (the schools of Shammai and Hillel) agree?; (Y. Shek. III, beg. 47^b חֶלְקִים). Y. Keth. I, end, 26^a חֶלֶק עַל אָבִיו differs with his father; a. fr.—Tosef. Yoma V (IV), 6, a. e. חֶלְקִים כְּפָרָה there are four persons under different categories as to atonement. Arakh. 10^b חֶלְקִים בְּקִרְבָּנֵיהֶם which differs (from other days) as regards sacrifices. Ib. חֶלְקִים וְכִי the numbers of sacrifices are different each day.

Nif. חֶלֶק 1) *to be divided, distributed*. Midr. Till. to Ps. XXVII (ref. to חֶלֶק, Ex. XV, 9) אֶחָד I shall be divided (plundered).—2) *to differ*. Hag. 16^b חֶלְקֵי בָהּ the great men of the age differ about it. Ber. 27^b; Snh. 110^a, v. supra. Keth. XIII, 1; a. fr.

Hif. חֶלֶק 1) *to smoothen, make even, level; to improve the appearance*. Maasr. I, 8 מְשִׁיחֶלֶק from the moment that he smoothen the cake of figs (by rubbing it with figs or grapes). Ib. חֶלְקִים בְּעִנְבִּים if one uses grapes for smoothening.—Shebi. IV, 4 בְּמִחֶלֶק when one levels a field (by taking out plants); expl. ib. חֶלֶק הַמִּדֵּי *levelling* means taking out (at least) three plants next to each other, contrad. חֶלֶק, taking out one or two plants.—Peah III, 3, v. אֶחָד; a. e.—Transf. *to close a tune softly* (piano). Arakh. II, 3 (10^a) חֶלְקִים וְכִי אֶחָד (Talm. ed. חֶלְקִים אֶחָד . . . מִפְּנֵי שֶׁהָיָה מְחֶלֶק יָפֵה none but a flute solo was used for closing a tune, because it makes a pleasant finale.—3) *to glide, slip*. Erub. X, 14 חֶלְקִים שֶׁלֹא חֶלְקִים that the priests might not slip. B. Mets. VI, 3 חֶלְקִים אִם if the animal injured herself by slipping.—4) *to be smooth*. Yeb. 80^b חֶלְקִים בָּשָׂרוֹ his flesh is smooth.

Hof. חֶלֶק 1) *to be injured by slipping*. B. Kam. 47^b חֶלְקִים the animal was injured by tripping over the fruits.—2) *to be smoothed*. Part. מְחֶלֶק, pl. מְחֶלְקִים. B. Mets. 103^b חֶלְקִים חֶלְקִים חֶלְקִים smoothed (peeled) poles.—[3) *to be divided up*, v. infra.]

Pi. חֶלֶק *to divide, distribute, part*. Y. Keth. II, beg. 26^a חֶלֶק וְכִי come and divide with me &c. Y. Peah VIII, 20^c top; Y. Shebi. VI, beg. 36^b חֶלְקִים שֶׁבַע שָׁנִים the seven years during which they distributed the land (among the tribes); Zeb. 118^b.—B. Bath. IX, 7 חֶלְקִים if one disposes (wills) . . . by word of mouth; a. fr.—Sabb. 70^a, a. e. חֶלְקִים, v. חֶלְצָה.—[Arakh. II, 3 (10^a), v. supra.]—**Part. pass.** חֶלְקִים a) *divided up, plundered*. Yalk. Ex. 249 (ref. to חֶלֶק, Ex. XV, 9) אֶחָד I shall be divided up among them, v. *Nif.*; Mekh. B'shall, Shirah, s. 7 חֶלְקִים.—b) *distinct, separate*. Tanh. Huck. 6 חֶלְקִים וְכִי חֶלְקִים and they are different from one another (in the range of their intellects).

Hithpa. חֶלְקִים, *Nithpa.* חֶלְקִים *to be divided, distributed; to part, separate*. Par. III, 11 חֶלְקִים וְכִי was distributed among &c.—Snh. 34^a, v. חֶלְצִים.—Sifrē Num. 132 חֶלְקִים לְיִצְחָק the land was divided up according to the census taken at their going out from Egypt. Ib. חֶלְקִים לְכָל שִׁבְטֵי וְכִי the land was allotted to each tribe (in a lump), according to its population. Ib. חֶלְקִים לְכָל שִׁבְטֵי וְכִי it was divided according to value; B. Bath. 122^a חֶלְקִים בְּכֶסֶף וְכִי אֶחָד חֶלְקִים he separated himself from his armies (for prayer). Ib. חֶלְקִים חֶלְקִים חֶלְקִים and because his camp was thus divided (some praying, others not praying); a. fr.

חֶלֶק (חֶלְקִים) m. (preced.) 1) *smooth, blank* (paper); *empty*. Y. Sabb. VIII, 11^b חֶלֶק וְכִי אִם יֵשׁ בִּי חֶלֶק if there is blank space on it enough for &c. Snh. 17^a חֶלֶק וְכִי וְכִי שְׁנֵים הֵנִיחָהּ and two ballots he left blank; a. fr.—חֶלֶק (ריקם) *to go out without having effected anything*. Sifrē Num. 131 חֶלֶק

תם, perf. of תמים.

תם I (b. h.) pr. n. m. *Ham*, the son of Noah. Snh. 69^b H. was the elder of Japheth by one year &c. Ib. 108^b לקה בעורו H. was punished on his skin (was made black); Gen. R. s. 36 יצא H. came out (of the ark) blackened; a. e.

תם II m. (b. h.; תמים) *warm, hot, boiling*. Pes. 75^b, sq.; a. fr.—Nidd. 43^a חם בשרו his membrum excited.—*Pl.* תמים (sub. מים) *hot water*. Sabb. 134^b חם שחורמו H. was hot water which was made hot on the Sabbath; a. fr.—*the hot springs of Tiberias*, in gen. *natural hot water*, opp. חם האור water heated by fire. Hull. 8^a (Neg. IX, 1 מים); a. fr.—*Fem.* תמה Makhsh. III, 3 פת חם hot bread.

תם III (b. h.; v. Ges. H. Diet.¹⁰ s. v.) *father-in-law, husband's father, wife's father*. Yeb. XV, 7 תמי my husband's father. Ib. I, 1 תמי his (the *yabam's*) father-in-law. Pes. 87^a בלה בבית תמיה a bride in the house of her father-in-law (after being conducted to the husband's home); a. v. fr.—*Fem.* תמיה q. v.

תמיה I ch. same. Targ. Gen. XXXVIII, 13 תמיהו (ed. Berl. תי; oth. תמיהו). Targ. O. ib. 25 תמיהו. Targ. O. Ex. XVIII, 2 תמיהו ed. Berl. (oth. תי, Y. תמי); a. e.—Y. Ber. I, 2^d bot. תמיה. B. Mets. 74^b תמיה in the house of his daughter's father-in-law. Kidd. 12^b; Yeb. 52^a תמיה his father-in-law. Ib. 117^b תמיה her father-in-law; a. fr.

תמיה II pr. n. m. *Hama*, name of several Amoraim. Y. Nidd. III, 50^c bot. R. H., father of R. Hoshaya.—Y. Peah VIII, 21^b top; Y. Shek. V, 49^a bot.; a. e. (v. Fr. M'bo, p. 85^b).—Ib. 49^b; Y. Sabb. VI, 8^a; B. Mets. 86^b, a. fr. R. H. bar Hama.—B. Kam. 99^b; Y. Kidd. III, 64^d, a. fr. R. H. bar Gurya.—Y. Erub. VII, 23^c; Bab. ib. 65^b bot. Ms. M. (ed. חזניא, v. Rabb. D. S. a. l. note) R. H. bar Joseph.—Y. Kil. VIII, 31^c top, a. fr. R. H. bar Ukba.

תמה to see, v. תמי.

תמה, תמה ch.=ח. תמה, *anger*. Dan. III, 13; 19.

תמה m. (חמים; cmp. תמים) *radish*. Ab. Zar. 28^b bot. Ms. M. a. Ar. (ed. תמה) radishes are good for fever. Pes. 116^a וכי קפא דחמא against the injurious effects of lettuce apply radishes &c.

תמאת f. (b. h.; v. תמי) [*pressed, thick*], *cream or butter*. Ber. 63^b (ref. to Prov. XXX, 33) של חמא the cream of the Law (sound knowledge). B. Mets. 86^b בשכר חמא as a reward for the offer of cream and milk (Gen. XVIII, 8).

תמאתא ch. same. Targ. Prov. XXX, 33, v. תמאתא.

תמד (b. h.; cmp. חמים) 1) [*to be hot*], *to desire, covet; to be carnally excited*. Nidd. 20^b תמדתי (or תמי Pi.) I had a desire for his embrace. Midr. Till. to Ps. XIX, 11 תמדתי which (of the two) holds them desirable; Yalk.

ib. 676 [read]: מי תמדתי: Mekh. Yithro, Bahod. s. 8 שאתה נמדתי that you may desire his daughter for your son; ו' expressing a desire by words (without thinking of means to obtain the object of his desire). [Ib. ed. Weiss, if one desires (what belongs to his neighbor), he will finally covet it (think of means to obtain it). Ib. אם נמדתי if he covets, he will finally use force and rob. B. Mets. 5^b תמדתי, v. לאו; a. fr.—*Part. pass.* תמדתי, f. תמדתי *desirable, precious*. Pesik. R. s. 36 ונאה חם precious and fine (of conduct).—Sabb. 88^b ed., v. תמדתי.—[2] (=תמי) *to produce shrivelling* by heat. Snh. VII, 2 (52^a) Ar. (ref. to Dan. X, 3; Var. תמי).

Nif. תמדתי 1) *to be desired, desirable*. Tanh. Vayera 5 שאתה תמדתי לפני נמדתי that thou art held desirable before the Lord; a. e.—[2] *to be shrivelled*. Hull. III, 3 Ar., Var. תמדתי, v. supra.]

Pi. תמדתי *to covet*. Macc. III, 15 מהאיה לון שפשו which man longs for and covets.

Hithpa. תמדתי, *Nithpa.* תמדתי (with ל) *to be anxious for; to be pleased with*. Tanh. Mishp. 17 שנתמדתי ארץ ארץ a land which all the great men were anxious to possess (Yalk. Jer. 271 שנתמדתי). Koh. R. to IX, 7 בוראך thy Creator is pleased with thee; תמדתי לך His law is &c.

תמד, תמד ch. same. Targ. Is. I, 29; a. fr.—*Part. f.* תמדתי (תמדתי). Targ. Y. Gen. IV, 1.

Pa. תמד, תמד same, *to long*. Targ. O. Gen. XXXI, 30 (תמדתי).—Nidd. 66^a bot. תמדתי, v. תמדתי.

Ithpa. תמדתי, *Ithpe.* תמדתי same.—Targ. Y. Gen. I. c.—Ib. XXVIII, 10.—Y. Taan. III, 66^d top תמדתי being desirous to hear her talk. Y. Sabb. VI, 8^c bot. תמדתי היו תמדתי were anxious to see &c. Koh. R. to IX, 10; a. e.

תמדא m. (preced.) (*sexual*) *appetite*. Sabb. 152^a תמדא.

תמדתי f. (b. h.; preced. wds.) 1) same. Sabb. 152^a (expl. תמדתי, Koh. XII, 5) חם that means the sexual appetite; (Koh. R. to l. c. תמדתי).—2) *desirability, desirable object, precious gift*. Tanh. Sh'moth 29, a. e. חם דבר שחם something which is the most desirable of all desirable things. Y. Taan. II, beg. 65^a חם של חם the only precious vessel (the Torah) left to us. Sabb. 88^b חם חם Ms. M. (ed. תמדתי) a reserved treasure (the Law); a. fr.

תמדתי, v. תמדתי.

תמדתי, תמדתי ch.=ח. תמדתי. Targ. Zech. VII, 14; Targ. Jer. III, 19. V. תמדתי.

תמה to see, v. תמי.

תמי f. (b. h.; חמים or חום) 1) *heat, anger*. Snh. 82^b חם חם he is an allayer of (divine) anger, the son of &c. Num. R. s. 20 חם חם he became angry at her. Lam. R. to I, 6 חם חם the anger of the Lord; a. fr.—2) *Hemah*, allegorical name of one of the angels of justice. Ex. R. s. 41, end; a. e., v. חם II.

תָּמָה f. (b. h.; תָּמָם) 1) *sun*. Ber. 59^b בחקופתה ה' the sun starting on his new cycle (of twenty eight years). Num. R. s. 14 לִבְּרֵשִׁים לַחֲדָרִים the twelve solar months. Ned. III, 7 רֹאֵי הָחַד those seeing (or feeling) the sun; שֶׁחָדַד וְכִי for he meant him whom the sun sees; a. v. fr.—Yeb. VIII, 4, a. fr. סָרִיס דָּר a eunuch from the time of seeing the sun, i. e. born without visible testicles; opp. to אָרִיס.—2) *fever*. Sabh. 137^a, a. e., v. תָּלַץ. Y. Sabb. XIX, end, 17^b, v. אָחִיו. Gen. R. s. 19, a. e., v. אֲבָאֲבִית. Y. Sabb. I, end, 4^b (prov.) פַּח חֲמֵה תַּמְתָּה hot bread has its heat by its side, i. e. eating hot bread causes fever; a. fr.—3) *radish*. Ab. Zar. 28^b bot., v. תָּמָה.—V. תָּמָה.

תָּמִידָא ch.=l. תָּמִידָה. Targ. Jud. V, 30 (ed. Lag. תָּמִידָה).

תָּמִידָא m. (תָּמִיד) *covetous*.—Pl. תָּמִידָא, תָּמִידָא. Targ. Y. Ex. XX, 14; Deut. V, 18 (ed. Amst. תָּמִיד).

תָּמִידָא v. תָּמִידָה, תָּמִידָה.

תָּמִידָא &c., v. תָּמָה I.

תָּמִידָא v. תָּמִידָה.

תָּמִידָא v. תָּמִידָה.

תָּמִידָא v. תָּמִידָה.

תָּמִידָא m., **תָּמִידָא** f. (תָּמִיד) *heated, rash*.—Pl. תָּמִידָא. Y. Snh. VI, 23^b bot. רָדִי יָדָיו דָּר his hands were heated, i. e. he was very severe in executing judgment.

תָּמִידָא v. תָּמִידָה.

תָּמִידָא m. (b. h.; תָּמִיד, cmp. תָּמִיד) *rundle*.—Pl. תָּמִידָא. Yalk. Ex. 370 דָּר . . . שְׁתֵּי יָדָיו two handles (pins) of the shape of two rundles, v. תָּמִידָא.

תָּמִידָא c. (b. h.; v. תָּמִיד II a. תָּמִיד I) 1) [*load-carrier*, cmp. תָּמִידָא] *ass*. Nidd. 31^a, v. תָּמִיד. Sabb. 152^a וְכִי he who rides an ass is a freeman. B. Bath. 143^a אַתָּה וְהָאֵס thou and the ass (shall own my property, a form of domination implying a rational and an irrational being).—Bekh. I, 2 וְכִי if an ass gave birth to &c. Snh. 33^a וְכִי thy ass is gone, Tarfon! (I shall have to make compensation for erroneous judgment); a. fr.—2) (cmp. various uses of *horse*) *a contrivance for working-men, rest, jack, stocks* &c. Kel. XIV, 3 נִפְחִין דְּשֵׁל the smiths' ass ('on which the smith sits while using its head as an anvil', Maim.; 'the rest of the bellows', R. S.). Ib. XVIII, 3 דָּר a stand on which the bedstead is placed. Gen. R. s. 65, end חֲרָשִׁים דְּשֵׁל carpenters' sawing-jack (an instrument for torture); Ib. s. 70 (alluding to Prov. XXVII, 22) בָּדָר שֶׁל חֲרָשִׁים even if you put the wicked man on a carpenter's jack, you cannot make anything useful out of him (sufferings will have no effect on him); Yalk. Kings 201; Yalk. Prov. 961; (Pesik. Shek., p. 15^a במַכְחָשׁ).—Pl. תָּמִידָא. Sabb. 112^b. Gen. R. s. 75; a. fr.—Denom. תָּמִיד, תָּמִיד.—Fem. תָּמִידָה. Tosef. Kil. V, 5.

תָּמִידָא m., **תָּמִידָא** f. (תָּמִיד I) *heavy, weighty, important; strict, severe, stringent, restrictive*. Kel. I, 4 דָּר the most stringent of all are the laws concerning corpses.—אִיסוּר דָּר, v. אִיסוּר. Snh. 50^a שְׂרִיפָה דָּר death by burning is a severer punishment than &c. Ib. IX, 4, a. e. בָּדִין בָּדִין he suffers the severer penalty of the two. Ab. II, 1 כְּבִרְמִידָה as in the observance of a difficult commandment (requiring self-denial); a. fr.—Pl. תָּמִידָא, תָּמִידָא. Hull. XII, 5; a. fr.—Y. Snh. X, 28^b top וְכִי (not חֲרָשִׁים) the heaviest sins that Jeroboam committed.—דְּרִישֵׁי תָּמִידָה, v. חֲרָשִׁים II. חֲרָשִׁים I, v. חֲרָשִׁים.

תָּמִידָא v. תָּמִידָה.

תָּמִידָא f. (תָּמִיד) *a drove of asses*. Gen. R. s. 75, v. תָּמִידָא.

תָּמִידָא f. (b. h.; v. תָּמִיד III) *mother-in-law*. Yeb. I, 1 דִּירָה לָהּ the *yabam's* wife's mother. Ib. XVI, 1 וְכִי if the childless widow had a mother-in-law abroad (who may have given birth to a son), she need not take it into consideration (and may marry again); a. fr.

תָּמִידָא ch. same. Targ. Deut. XXVII, 23; a. e.; v. תָּמִידָה.

תָּמִידָא I (cmp. תָּמִיד) 1) *to be dark*.—Denom. תָּמִידָא.—2) *to be bitter, salty*, v. תָּמִידָה.

Ithpe. תָּמִידָא to be inflamed, become pestered. Sabb. 54^b Ar., v. next w.

תָּמִידָא II (cmp. תָּמִיד) *to knock down*.—Part. pass. תָּמִידָא *prostrated, kneeling*, (as verb) *to kneel*. Targ. Is. XLVI, 1. Targ. Ps. XCV, 6 תָּמִידָא (some ed. תָּמִידָא). Targ. Y. Deut. XXVIII, 35 עֲבִירָהּ . . . תָּמִידָא (some ed. תָּמִידָא incorr.; not עֲבִירָהּ); cmp. Targ. Job IV, 4 תָּמִידָא [Koh. R. to IV, 9, end תָּמִידָא, some ed., read: תָּמִידָא].

Pa. תָּמִידָא to prostrate, subdue. Targ. Ps. XVII, 13. Ib. XVIII, 40 Reg. (ed. תָּמִידָא).

Af. תָּמִידָא same. Ib. LXXVIII, 31.

Ithpe. תָּמִידָא to knock against, be battered. Sabb. 54^b Ms. M. (ed. incorr.) that their tails may not knock against (the rocks &c., Rashi; Ar.: 'may not ulcerate'; v. Syr. תָּמִידָא pustula, ulcer, P. Sm. 1303; v. preced.).

תָּמִידָא v. תָּמִידָה.

תָּמִידָא (Arab. *hama tueri*) [*to surround, guard*, v. תָּמִידָא] *to observe, see* (in Y. dialect). Targ. Y. Gen. I, 4 (O. דָּרָא); a. v. fr.—Targ. Prov. XXIII, 33 Ms. (ed. תָּמִידָא).—Y. Peah III, 17^d bot. תָּמִידָא (= תָּמִיד) come and see. Gen. R. s. 14 רָאָה וְרָאָה (בָּא וְרָאָה) that thou shalt see his face in the hereafter; Midr. Till. to Ps. II; Yalk. ib. 621 תָּמִידָא (corr. acc.). Ib. תָּמִידָא (fr. תָּמִיד) he saw him. Pesik. Eth Korb. p. 57^b (v. Bub. note 15) תָּמִידָא אֵכֵל תָּמִידָא did he (Moses) see me (the Lord) eat &c.?; Yalk. Num. 776 תָּמִידָא did he see Him &c.?; a. fr.—Part. pass. תָּמִידָא (v. תָּמִיד) *fit, worthy*. Targ. Ps. XV, 1. Ib. LVIII, 2 (ed. תָּמִיד); a. fr.—Fem. תָּמִידָה. Targ. Y. Ex. XXII, 16.

Af. תָּמִידָא 1) (followed by בִּי, cmp. תָּמִיד) *to turn (the*

eye) from. Targ. Prov. XXVIII, 27 (Ar. מחמי, h. text בעלים, v. Syr. חמא P. Sm. 1017).—2) *to cause to see, to show*. Targ. Y. Gen. XLI, 28; a. e.—Lam. R. to I, 1 ואחזין ליה וכ' and showed him a measure full of denars. Ib. רבחי רבחי that all people point at me with their fingers.

Pa. same. Y. Kil. IX, 32^b bot.; Y. Keth. XII, 35^a bot. לי חמי let me see it (the tooth).

Ithpa. אֶחְמִי, *Ithpe.* אֶחְמִי *to be seen, to appear*. Targ. Y. Gen. VIII, 5; a. fr.—[Targ. Ps. XLIII, 3 אֶחְמִי Ms. (Ittaf.)] *I shall appear before* (h. text אֶחְמִי, Var. a. ed. (אֶחְמִי)].—M. Kat. 25^b 'וכ' אֶחְמִי stars were seen in day time. Y. Peah VIII, end, 21^b 'וכ' אֶחְמִי He who sees but cannot be seen. Lam. R. introd. (R. Joh. 1) מִתְחַמֵּי, v. מִתְחַמֵּי; a. e.

חֲמִיד, v. חֲמִיד.

חֲמִידָה f. ch.=h. חֲמִידָה. Targ. Am. V, 11 (ed. Wil. חֲמִידָה, ed. Lag. חֲמִידָה. Targ. Is. XXXII, 12.—Ib. XXVI, 8 חֲמִידָה constr.

חֲמִידָה, v. אֶחְמִי.

חֲמִידָה f. (חֲמִידָה II, cmp. חֲמִידָה, *a batter of which flat cakes are made, batter-cake*. T'bul Yom I, 1. Ib. II, 4; Tosef. ib. II, 2 (ed. Zuck. חֲמִידָה, corr. acc.). Maasr. I, 7 'וכ' חֲמִידָה ed. Y. a. Ms. M. (Bab. ed. a. Mish. חֲמִידָה he may put (the oil) on the cake (Maim.: into the *pan*); Tosef. ib. I, 7; 9 'וכ' חֲמִידָה ed. Zuck. (Var. חֲמִידָה, carr. acc.)—Pl. חֲמִידָה. Y. Ter. X, 47^a bot. חֲמִידָה (read: חֲמִידָה or חֲמִידָה).

חֲמִידָה, v. חֲמִידָה.

חֲמִידָה f. (חֲמִידָה; cmp. Syr. חֲמִידָה, P. Sm. 1303, sq.) *a blanket of thick, coarse stuff*. Ned. VII, 3. Ib. 55^b; Tosef. Sabb. V (VI), 14 חֲמִידָה ed. Zuck. (Var. חֲמִידָה).—Pl. חֲמִידָה. Tosef. Kel. B. Bath. V, 11. Tosef. Neg. V, 14 חֲמִידָה (corr. acc.).

חֲמִידָה m., חֲמִידָה c.=h. חֲמִידָה II, *warm, hot, fresh*. Targ. I Sam. XXI, 7; a. e.—Y. Shebi. IV, 35^a bot., a. e. חֲמִידָה fresh bread. Erub. 3^a; B. Bath. 24^b (prov.) חֲמִידָה 'וכ' a pot belonging to two partners is neither warm nor cold. Hull. 6^b 'וכ' ליכול חֲמִידָה let the scholar eat fresh food, and I shall be contented with cold; a. fr.—Pl. חֲמִידָה hot water (v. חֲמִידָה II). Y. Ab. Zar. IV, 44^b bot. חֲמִידָה wine mixed with hot water. Hull. 46^b.—Sabb. 55^a 'וכ' חֲמִידָה thy chief (I) shall be punished with cold water, but thy chief's chief (the Resh Galutha) with boiling water (he is responsible); a. e.

חֲמִידָה f. (preced.) *heat, heated state*. Pes. 76^a חֲמִידָה through the heat of the earthen vessel.

חֲמִידָה f. pl. (cmp. Arab. *hamām*) [*dark-colored*] *a species of doves, ring-doves* (?). Gitt. 69^b (oth. opin. *hens*).

חֲמִידָה m.=חֲמִידָה. Y. Ber. IV, 7^b top חֲמִידָה it is warm in the sun, חֲמִידָה in the shade. [Midr. Till. to Ps. XXIV 'וכ' חֲמִידָה, v. חֲמִידָה.] [חֲמִידָה, pl. of חֲמִידָה.]

חֲמִידָה* m. pl. *those using such words as hamis* (חֲמִידָה, cmp. חֲמִידָה), a mockery on Talmudic scholars

using foreign words. Snh. 14^a חֲמִידָה ... לא חֲמִידָה כל מן דין ... לא חֲמִידָה Ms. F. a. Ag. Hatt. (v. Rabb. D. S. a. l. note 7; ed. חֲמִידָה) such men (as R. Ammi &c.) appoint for us, but do not appoint for us any of those using such words like *sermis* (semis, חֲמִידָה) *sermit* (prob. distortion of *tremis*), *hemis* or *tremis* (cmp. Y. Gitt. IV, 47^b quot. s. v. חֲמִידָה). [Oth. opin. v. Rashi, a. Ar. s. v.]

חֲמִידָה (=חֲמִידָה) *fifteen; the fifteenth*. Targ. Y. Lev. XXIII, 6. Ib. XII, 4; a. e.—Meg. 5^b חֲמִידָה one observing Purim on the fifteenth of Adar; a. e.

חֲמִידָה m. (preced.) *the fifteenth*. Targ. I Chr. XXIV, 14.

חֲמִידָה m. (חֲמִידָה) 1) *sour*. Lam. R. to III, 40, v. חֲמִידָה.—2) (Targ. Y. חֲמִידָה)=h. חֲמִידָה, *leavened (bread)*. Targ. Ex. XII, 15; a. fr.—Y. Snh. III, 21^b חֲמִידָה they permitted to bake leavened bread on Passover (for the troops).

חֲמִידָה, v. חֲמִידָה.

חֲמִידָה, v. חֲמִידָה.

חֲמִידָה I m., חֲמִידָה f.=h. חֲמִידָה 1) *loaded*. Targ. Y. Gen. XLIX, 14 חֲמִידָה loaded with the (knowledge of the) Law.—2) *grave, strict, stringent*. Targ. Y. Num. XIV, 30.—Hull. 10^a חֲמִידָה regulations concerning health and life are made more stringent than ritual laws; a. fr.—Pl. חֲמִידָה *restrictions, strict measures*. Y. Ab. Zar. II, 41^d bot. חֲמִידָה one of Rab's strict regulations.

חֲמִידָה II (חֲמִידָה) m. (חֲמִידָה II) *strong leaven* (h. חֲמִידָה); *leavened bread*. Targ. Ex. XII, 15; a. fr.—Pes. 5^b, v. חֲמִידָה.—Ab. Zar. 66^a חֲמִידָה leaven of barley flour. Men. 43^a, v. חֲמִידָה; a. fr.

חֲמִידָה, v. חֲמִידָה.

חֲמִידָה, v. חֲמִידָה.

חֲמִידָה m. (b. h.; חֲמִידָה) *fifth; (sub. יום) the fifth day of the week*. Meg. I, 2, sq.; a. fr.—Fem. חֲמִידָה. Ib. III, 4 חֲמִידָה on the fifth Sabbath; a. fr.—Esp. (Lev. V, 24) *the penalty of the fifth part* added to the indemnity. B. Kam. 65^b.—Pl. חֲמִידָה. Ib. (ref. to חֲמִידָה, Lev. I. c.) חֲמִידָה (ed. חֲמִידָה) repeated penalties connected with one object of indemnity.

חֲמִידָה, חֲמִידָה ... ch. same. Targ. Gen. I, 23 (ed. Amst. חֲמִידָה); a. fr.—Fem. חֲמִידָה ... שִׁיחָה, חֲמִידָה. Targ. Lev. XIX, 25.—Pesik. R. s. 2; (ed. Fr. p. 115^b) חֲמִידָה; ib. (p. 120^a) חֲמִידָה (corr. acc.) the fifth day of the week.—V. חֲמִידָה.

חֲמִידָה, חֲמִידָה ... v. חֲמִידָה.

חֲמִידָה, v. חֲמִידָה.

חֲמִידָה (b. h.) [*to be warm,*] *to have compassion*. Men. 53^b (play on חֲמִידָה, Jer. XI, 16) חֲמִידָה I had mercy on them.

חמלא, v. חמילקא.

חמלא, v. חמילקא.

חמם (חממו) m. (v. next w.; cmp. ḥmḥm, v. Sm. Ant. s. v.) *amomum*, an Indian (also Syriac) spice. Ukts. III, 5 (some ed. incorr. חמם); Nidd. 51^b חממות (corr. acc.); Sifrē Deut. 107 חממו; Y. Erub. IX, end, 25^d חמם (corr. acc.); Y. Hag. III, 79^c חממה (corr. acc.).—Gen. R. s. 45, beg. חממה היא צריכה (חממו, corr. acc.) she needs amomum (as medicine for sterility). Cmp. חמילקא.

חמם (b. h.) *to be warm, hot*; [(of color) *to be dark, red*; (of taste) *to be pungent, sour, bitter*]. Part. חם, q. v. Pi. חמם *to heat, warm, boil*. Y. Ned. IV, 38^c bot. לחמם to warm his hands against it (the bread). Gen. R. s. 14, end חממת חגוקה keeps the body warm. Sabb. 40^b חממתה and warms it (her hand) before the fire; a. fr.

Hif. חמם same. Bets. II, 5 חם לא one must not prepare warm water for &c. Sabb. 40^a לחמם the bathers began to heat (the water) on the Sabbath; a. fr.—Part. חם, חמם, pl. חממין. Ib.^b; Tosef. ib. III (IV), 7 חמם אדם וכ' (ed. Zuck. חממם, read: חממין), v. חממין הוא אדם (read as ib. IX, 12^a bot. חממם הוא וכ').—Ib. חממין הוא וכ' if it is for the sake of averting danger to life, may we not even boil water on the Sabbath?—Bets. 22^a; a. v. fr.

Nif. חמם, חמם *to be warmed*. Sabb. III, 5 (41^a) חמם that they become warm; ib. 41^b חממו; Tosef. ib. III (IV), 5 חממו; a. e.

Hof. חמם same. Sabb. 134^b חמם, v. שחממו II. Y. Bets. II, 61^c; a. fr.—B. Mets. VI, 3 חממה the animal was overtaken by the heat.

Hithpa. חממם, Nithpa. חממם *to warm one's self; to become heated*. Bets. II, 5; Tosef. Sabb. I. c. Tam. I, 1. Ab. II, 10 חמם חרי חממם warm thyself by the fire of the scholars (try to associate with them); a. fr.—Y. Sot. I, 16^c bot. נחם was heated (had pollution). Gen. R. s. 24 חממם חממם, חממם, חממם.

חם ch. same. Targ. O. Gen. XVIII, 1; a. e.; v. חם. Pa. חמם *to warm, heat*.—Part. pass. חמם. Targ. Hos. VII, 7.

Af. 1) חם *to heat, excite*, v. חם. 2) חם *to become hot; to have pollution*. Nidd. 43^a חם חם immediately after.

Hithpa. חמם, Hithpa. חמם 1) *to warm one's self*. Targ. Y. II Gen. XVIII, 1.—Sabb. 110^b חם חם ed. (Ms. M. חם, v. supra) when he had warmed himself.—*2) *to restrain one's anger*. Targ. II Esth. V, 10 [prob. to be read: חמם, v. חם; cmp. חם].

חמם m., pl. חממין (b. h.; v. חממה) *solar columns*, [prob. a *phallus*, cmp. חממין]. Sifra B'har ch. IX, end (ref. to חממו, Lev. XXVI, 1) חם חם that means the *hammanim* on roof-tops. Mekh. Bo, s. 11 (ref. to Ex. XII, 21) חם חם withdraw from your h. Ib. Yithro, s. 5, end חם. Ib. s. 6 חם חם (ed. Weiss a. Fr. everywhere חם).

חמם, Ukts. III, 5, v. חמם.

חם (b. h.; v. Ges. H. Dict.¹⁰ s. v.) [*to be heated, passionate, to insult, do violence, to rob*. Y. Ab. Zar. II, 40^d bot. חם חם ... אלא חם חם finally one does not say to another man, Kill that man, but, Attack &c. Gen. R. s. 45 (ref. to חם, ib. XVI, 5) חם חם thou provokest me to speak harshly, because thou seest &c. Ib. s. 65, beg. חם חם the wicked government (Rome) robs and extorts; a. fr.—Lev. R. s. 26 חם חם each generation with its violent men.—Part. pass. חם. Ib. s. 30 חם חם I have been taken by force, by extortion.

Nif. חם *to be ruined* (cmp. חם). Lam. R. to II, 6 חם חם like a garden the spring of which has been ruined, so that its vegetables fade.

Pi. חם (of beasts of prey) *to seize with fangs, scratch with nails*. Gen. R. s. 45 (play on חם, v. supra) חם חם Ar. (ed. בפני, some ed. חם, incorr.) she scratched his face; Y'lamd. to Gen. I. c. (quot. in Ar.) חם חם she scratched him and marked his face like a marten; Yalk. ib. 79 (not חם חם).

חם ch. same.—Denom. חם.

*Hithpa. חם *to do violence to one's self, to restrain one's self*. Targ. II Esth. V, 10, v. חם. [Targ. Y. Gen. VII, 21 חם חם or חם חם, v. חם.]

חם m. (b. h.; preced.) *violence, extortion*. Y. B. Mets. IV, 9^c bot. (ref. to Gen. VI, 13) חם חם what was the nature of their violence? Gen. R. s. 31 (distinction between חם חם a. e.—Pl. חם חם. Ib. s. 65 ... חם חם that thou wilt not give me to eat what has been obtained by robbery or extortion. Lev. R. s. 2. Koh. R. to III, 9; a. e.

חם, חם (preced.) *violent man, extortioner*. B. Kam. 62^a (defining the difference between the חם and the חם חם the *hamsan* takes by force and pays.—Pl. חם חם. Snh. 25^b חם חם they added to them (the class of persons disqualified for judges or witnesses) the robbers and those taking forcibly (and paying); Y. Shebu. VII, 37^d bot.; Y. R. Hash. I, 57^c top.

*חם=חם; Pi. חם. Ab. Zar. 68^a חם, Ms. M. חם.

חם I ch.=h. חם *to be sour; to be leavened*. Targ. O. Ex. XII, 34; a. e.; v. חם.—Y. Pes. II, end, 29^c חם חם that it might turn sour (vinegar).

Pa. חם *to leaven*. Pes. 41^a חם חם (not חם חם; Rashi: חם חם Af.) (the flour) causes leavening.—Part. pass. חם, v. infra.

Af. חם 1) *to turn sour, leaven, ferment*. Targ. Y. Ex. I. c.—2) *to cause leavening*. Targ. Y. II Lev. II, 11 חם חם (Var. חם חם; v. supra).

חם (b. h.; cmp. חם) [*to be hot*] *to do violence, to wrong*. Snh. 35^a (ref. to Is. I, 17) חם חם

right the oppressed, but not the oppressor (listen to the complainant first); Yoma 39^b.

חֶמֶץ I (b. h.; v. preced.) [*to be hot,*] *to ferment, be sour.* Ab. Zar. 68^b מִי גָרַם לָהּ שֶׁחֶמֶץ וּב' what was the cause that it (the dough) became leavened (rose) in one hour?

Pi. חֶמֶץ *to cause leavening.* Ib. 3^a רְאוּיָה לְחֶמֶץ וּב' Ms. M. (ed. לְחֶמֶץ) fit to leaven with it many other doughs. Ib. 9 וְחֶמֶץ (Y. ed. חֶמֶץ) and the two combined produced the required leavening. Ib. 9 וְחֶמֶץ (Y. ed. חֶמֶץ; Ab. Zar. l. c. חֶמֶץ) and it made the dough rise. Or. II 6 כֹּל חֶמֶץ whatever is used for producing fermentation; a. fr.—*Transf. to mature, to continue a case over night, to reserve judgment.* Snh. 35^a (ref. to Is. I, 17, v. preced.) אֲשֶׁר רִיין שְׁמֵרָתוֹ אִי וּב' Ms. K. (ed. אֲשֶׁר, v. Rabb. D. S. a. l. note 20) praise the judge (in capital cases) who reserves his judgment (over night); Yalk. Is. 257.

Hif. חֶמֶץ 1) same. Pes. 40^a מִי פְּרִיטָה אֵינָן מְחַמְצִין juice of fruits produces no leavening (in the ritual sense). Ab. Zar. 68^a כְּרִי לְחֶמֶץ (Or. II, 8 חֶמֶץ) enough to leaven the dough. Mekh. Bo s. 10 שְׂוֵא מְחַמְצִין לְאֻרִּים as well as you must not allow the *matsah* to become sour, so you must not allow the *mitsvah* (religious act) to become sour by postponement; Yalk. Ex. 201.—2) *to turn sour, to ferment.* Ab. Zar. 68^b רְאוּיָה לְחֶמֶץ וּב' (Ms. M. לְחֶמֶץ) is likely to ferment in two hours. Nidd. IX, 7 בִּי רִגְלִים שֶׁחֶמְצָנָה *urine which ferments.*—*Transf. to degenerate, become wicked.* R. Hash. 3^b קֹדֶם שֶׁדָּבַר הַמֶּלֶךְ (the Persian King) changed for the worse.

Nithpa. חֶמֶץ *to become sour* (חֶמֶץ). Pes. 28^b; 43^a נִתְחַמְצָה became sour of itself (not through a leavening means).

חֶמֶץ ch. (preced. wds.) 1) *to be hot, (of color) red,* v. חֶמֶץ 2) *to be sour, salty* &c.

Pa. חֶמֶץ *to put to shame.* Targ. Prov. X, 1 (h. text חֶמֶץ), v. חֶמֶץ.

Af. חֶמֶץ 1) same. Ib. XXV, 8; XXVIII, 7 (Ms. *Pa.*; h. text חֶמֶץ).—2) *to degenerate.* R. Hash. 4^a מִנֵּן רָא' what evidence have we that he became wicked?, v. preced.

חֶמֶץ II m. (b. h.; preced. wds.) *leavened bread, anything containing leavened substance* (of the five species of grain, v. Hall. I, 1, sq.). Pes. I, 1, v. בֶּרֶךְ. Ib. II, 2 חֶמֶץ שֶׁל עַבְדִּים *hamets* belonging to a gentile over which the Passover passed (which existed during the Passover week). Ib. 3 חֶמֶץ (trad. pronunc. חֶמֶץ as if fr. חֶמֶץ) on h. belonging to him. Y. Shebi. VIII, 38^b bot. חֶמֶץ שֶׁל חֶמֶץ h. belonging to Samaritans; Y. Ab. Zar. V, 44^d bot. חֶמֶץ (read: חֶמֶץ) ate their (the Samaritans') h. (immediately after Passover); a. v. fr.—*Pl.* חֶמֶץ *salads*, v. חֶמֶץ.

חֶמֶץ pr. n. pl. (Gr. Ἑμεσα, Ἑμισσα) *Hāmāts, Emesa* (mod. *Hums*) a city of Syria on the Eastern bank of the

Orontes. Gen. R. s. 37; Y. Meg. I, 71^b bot. (expl. צַמְרִי, Gen. X, 18).—Y. Kil. IX, 32^c bot.; Y. Keth. XII, 35^b bot. יַמָּא דְּרִימָא the Lake of E. (an artificial bay made under Diocletian); Midr. Till. to Ps. XXIV דְּרִימָא (corr. acc.).—Denom. חֶמְצָא m. pl. *inhabitants of Emesa.* Targ. Y. Gen. X, 18; Targ. I Chr. I, 16.

חֶמְצָא v. חֶמֶץ.—חֶמְצָא, Y. Ab. Zar. V, 44^d bot., v. חֶמֶץ II.]

חֶמְצָן m. (חֶמֶץ), חֶמְצָן *a grasping person.* Yoma 39^a, sq. (Ms. O. omits חֶמְצָן); Kidd. 53^a; v. חֶמְצָן.

חֶמֶר I (cmp. חֶמֶר 1) *to join; to pile up, to load.* Ukts. II, 5 וְהַבְצִילִים שֶׁחֶמְצָן and the onions which one has piled up; v. חֶמֶר.—Zeb. 53^a וְהַבְצִילִים and loads (i. e. supports the index finger) with his thumb on top and the little finger below (like a balanced load, v. חֶמֶר a. חֶמֶר); [Var. חֶמֶר, v. Rabb. D. S. a. l. note 3]; Yalk. Lev. 469.—2) (denom. of חֶמֶר) *to be weighty, stringent.* Ohol. XIV, 3 אֵל חֶמְצָן זֶה וּב' this must not be made more stringent than &c.; [ed. Dehr. חֶמְצָן].

Hif. חֶמֶר [*to put a load on,*] *to pass a restrictive law, to incline to the stricter opinion,* opp. חֶמֶל *to make easy.* Yeb. 88^a וְהָיָה עֲלֶיהָ חֶמֶר on account of the restrictions under which the law puts her in the end (if she marries again and her first husband appears), it is made easy for her in the beginning (by allowing her to marry again), i. e. her heavy responsibility will make her cautious; Y. Gitt. I, beg. 43^a (add: חֶמֶר). Nidd. 66^a, a. fr. חֶמֶר עֲצָמָהּ they placed themselves under greater restrictions (than the law requires). Ned. I, 1 לְחֶמֶר v. חֶמֶר II. Eduy. III, 10, a. e. חֶמְצָא he adopts the stricter opinion of &c.; a. v. fr.

[*Pi.* חֶמֶר, v. חֶמֶר II.]

חֶמֶר ch. same.

Pa. חֶמֶר *Af.* חֶמֶר as preced. *Hif.*—Y. Shek. VII, 50^c bot. [read:] וְהָיָה חֶמֶר מְקִילִין לוֹן וְהָיָה he saw them to be lax in their practices, and he enjoined strictness on them. Yeb. 88^a לֹא לְחֶמֶר וּב' let one not put her under heavy restrictions (in the end), and not make it too easy for her (in the beginning, v. preced.). Nidd. 66^a דְּרִימָא דְּרִימָא in those cases in which they have placed themselves under greater restrictions (than the law requires, v. preced.), they have done so (and follow the usage like a law), but where they have not &c. (you cannot extend the adopted usage by analogy); a. fr.—*Part. pass.* חֶמֶר *ruins*; v. חֶמֶר a. חֶמֶר.

Itkpa. חֶמֶר *to be piled up, to form a pile of ruins* (cmp. חֶמֶר). Targ. Is. XVII, 9; XXX, 18.

חֶמֶר II (b. h.) [*to be hot,*] 1) *to glow, to parch* (cmp. חֶמֶר). Snh. VII, 2 וְהַבְצִילִים אֶת וּב' and parches his entrails (Ar., v. חֶמֶר).

Nif. חֶמֶר *to be parched.* Hull. III, 3 נִפְלַח לְאֹר וְנִחְמְרָהּ if the bird fell into fire, and (on examination after slaughtering it was found that) its bowels were affected by inhaling heat (Ar., v. חֶמֶר). Gen. R. s. 38, end.

חֲמֹר ch. same, 1) *to be hot, parched*. Targ. Job XXX, 27 חֲמֹרִי (Var. חֲמֹרִי, Ms. חֲמֹרִי Pa.; h. text רִחוֹר).—2) *to ferment*, v. next w., a. חֲמִירָא.

חֲמֹרָא III, **חֲמֹרָא** I (preced.) *wine* (b. h. חֲמֹר). Targ. Num. VI, 3; a. fr.—Targ. Hos. III, 1 בחֲמֹרִיהָ ed. Lag. (ed. בחֲמֹרִיהָ, corr. acc.) in his wine (intoxication).—Sabb. 77^a, a. e., v. חֲמֹרִי II. Hull. 112^a קרי ליה חמר בשר Hull. 112^a קרי ליה חמר בשר (Ar. חמר) called it (that juice) meat-wine.—Gen. R. s. 91 end קטף חר wine mixed with resin.—Eruv. 53^b, v. אֲרִמֵר; a. fr.—Pl. חֲמֹרִין. Targ. Y. Gen. L, 1.

חֲמֹרָא, **חֲמֹרָא** (II) m. ch.=h. חֲמֹר, 1) *ass*; trnsf. *workingman's contrivance, jack &c.* Targ. Is. XXI, 7. Targ. Ex. XIII, 13; a. fr.—Sabb. 66^b; Y. ib. VI, 8^c, v. אֲנִקְטָטִין; a. v. fr.—Pl. חֲמֹרִין, חֲמֹרִיא, חֲמֹרִין. Targ. Gen. XII, 16 (Y. ed. Amst. חֲמֹרִין). Ib. XXXVI, 24 (Y. ed. Amst. חֲמֹרִיא); a. e.—Gen. R. s. 38 (ref. to האדם בנִי, Gen. XI, 5) could we think young asses (built it)?—Y. Dem. I, 21^d bot. Ib. 22^a top; a. fr.—2) *sea-ass*, name of a sea fish, *hake* (v. Sm. Ant. s. v. Onos). Ab. Zar. 39^a.

חֲמֹרָא I m. ch. (v. חֲמֹר II; cmp. חָמָם) *dark*; trnsf. *mourning*. Targ. Ps. XXXV, 14; XXXVIII, 7 Ms. (ed. חֲמֹר, Lev. הכִּיר; h. text סָרַח).

חֲמֹרָא II m. h. (denom. of חֲמֹר) *ass-driver, attendant of beasts of burden*. Kidd. IV, 14, a. e., v. גַּמֵּל. Kel. XXVI, 5 (6) חֲמֹר עֵר הַחֲמֹרִי וְעֵר הָרֶמֶשׂ Maim. (v. comment. ed. Dehr.; Mish. ed. עֵר הָרֶמֶשׂ, Talm. ed. עֵר הַחֲמֹרִי) the ass' leather cover and the ass-driver's apron; a. fr.—גַּמֵּל. v. גַּמֵּל.—Pl. חֲמֹרִין, חֲמֹרִים. Dem. IV, 7. Kidd. l. c. a. fr.—Denom.: חֲמֹר *to direct a loaded beast's motions by walking behind it, to load a beast*. Sabb. 153^b; Ab. Zar. 15^a חֲמֹרִי אֲחֵר he who drives his beast of burden by walking behind it. Sabb. l. c. חֲמֹרִי but does he not violate the Sabbath as a driver (by placing his money bag on the ass)?—Pes. 66^b חֲמֹרִי יֵד הוּא it is an act of driving in an unusual way (the lamb usually not being used as a beast of burden); a. fr.

חֲמֹרָא, **חֲמֹרָא** ch. same. Y. Taan. I, 64^b bot. חֲמֹרִי I am an ass-driver. Ib. חֲמֹרִי יֵד הוּא let that certain ass-driver pray. [Ib. חֲמֹרִי עֵבִין הָרֶמֶשׂ גִּבְרָא וְכ' read: חֲמֹרִי חֲמֹרִי עֵבִין הָרֶמֶשׂ גִּבְרָא וְכ' v. margin ed. Krot.]—Y. Snh. VI, beg. 23^b חֲמֹרִי in that form it would be an ass-driver's question.—Pl. חֲמֹרִיא. Y. Taan. IV, 67^c bot.

חֲמֹרָא *wine*, v. חֲמֹר III.

חֲמֹרָא, **חֲמֹרָא** *ass*, v. חֲמֹר.

חֲמֹרָא, v. חֲמֹרָא.

חֲמֹרָא f. (חֲמֹר) *a company of ass-drivers, caravan*. Snh. X, 5 (111^b); B. Bath. 8^a. Tosef. Dem. I, 10 (contrad. to חֲמֹרִי אֲחֵר); Y. ib. I, 22^a bot. (incorr. version).

חֲמֹרָא ch.=h. חֲמֹרִיהָ. Y. Dem. I, 21^d bot.; Y. Shek. V, 48^d top; Gen. R. s. 60 חֲמֹרָאִיהָ דִּרְיָ the she-

ass of R. &c. Y. Yeb. IV, 6^a bot. חֲמֹרִי my ass. Ib. פִּתְחָא, v. חֲמֹרָא.

חֲמִשָּׁה, **חֲמִשָּׁה** m. (b. h.) *five* (numeral letter ח). Snh. V, 3 בחמש (sub. שְׁעִיר) during the fifth hour of the day. Ib. בחמשה (sub. יָמִים) on the fifth of the month.—Sabb. 77^b חֲמִשָּׁה אִימֹת וְכ' חמשה אימות וח' (sub. מִיָּנִי, v. אִימֹת. B. Mets. IV, 9 חֲמִשָּׁה אִימֹת אִימֹת אִימֹת אִימֹת fines of the fourfold or fivefold value (Ex. XXI, 37); a. v. fr.—Pl. חֲמִשָּׁה (כ') *fifty*. R. Hash. 21^b. Ab. V, 21 ח' at the age of fifty years; a. v. fr.—Denom. חֲמִשָּׁה *to divide into five*.—Part. pass. חֲמִשָּׁה; f. חֲמִשָּׁה, pl. חֲמִשָּׁה. B. Bath. 150^a מִדִּי שִׁירָה מִדִּי שִׁירָה provided the minimum of wool required is equally divided between the five lambs.—חֲמִשָּׁה חֲמִשָּׁה f. חֲמִשָּׁה חֲמִשָּׁה m. חֲמִשָּׁה חֲמִשָּׁה (ט"ו) *fifteen*. Y. Sabb. VI, 8^b (ref. to חֲמִשָּׁה, Ex. XIII, 18) חֲמִשָּׁה חֲמִשָּׁה בָרִי ע' מִיָּנִי with fifteen kinds of arms. Taan. IV, 8 חֲמִשָּׁה חֲמִשָּׁה like the celebration of the fifteenth of Ab; a. fr.—Constr. of חֲמִשָּׁה; חֲמִשָּׁה. Kidd. 30^a חֲמִשָּׁה חֲמִשָּׁה five thousand; a. fr.

חֲמִשָּׁה, **חֲמִשָּׁה** m. ch. same. Targ. Gen. XLV, 11. Ib. XLVII, 2; a. fr.—Yoma 84^a חֲמִשָּׁה חֲמִשָּׁה on Thursday and on Friday; a. fr.—Pl. חֲמִשָּׁה *fifty*. Targ. Num. XXXI, 47; a. fr.—B. Mets. 51^a; a. fr.—חֲמִשָּׁה חֲמִשָּׁה (חֲמִשָּׁה) *fifteen*. Targ. O. Lev. XXIII, 6; a. fr.; v. חֲמִשָּׁה.

חֲמִשָּׁה, v. חֲמִשָּׁה.

חֲמִשָּׁה, **חֲמִשָּׁה** f. (preced. wds.) *a collection of five*. Y. Meg. II, 73^b bot.; Y. Ber. II, 4^d חֲמִשָּׁה חֲמִשָּׁה the first five (mentioned Ter. I, 1); חֲמִשָּׁה חֲמִשָּׁה the second five (mentioned ib. 6); (Readings vary חֲמִשָּׁה חֲמִשָּׁה).

חֲמִי f. (b. h.) *the skin of a goat drawn off the body without opening the belly and sewed up and pitched at the ends where the legs and the tail were cut off* (v. Sm. Bible Dict. s. v. *Bottle*); *bottle, bag*. Kel. XIX, 8 חֲמִי חֲמִי חֲמִי a bottle (of a skin of a he-goat) whose scrotum (originally made to receive liquids in connection with the bottle) became defective. Ib. XX, 2 חֲמִי חֲמִי חֲמִי bag of the bagpipe (ascaula). Ib. XXVIII, 5 חֲמִי חֲמִי חֲמִי a closed up pouched skin which (by cutting open) was made a spread skin. Sabb. 152^a חֲמִי חֲמִי חֲמִי a woman is חֲמִי חֲמִי חֲמִי a bag full of blood (v. vers. Ms. O. in Rabb. D. S. a. l. note 7). Tosef. Kel. B. Kam. VI, 13. Ib. VII, 11 חֲמִי חֲמִי חֲמִי a bag made of the skin of a fish. Y. Ab. Zar. IV, end, 44^b bot. חֲמִי חֲמִי (not חֲמִי) in his wine bottle; a. fr.—Pl. חֲמִי. Kel. XXVI, 4 (5) חֲמִי חֲמִי חֲמִי Mish. ed. (Talm. ed. חֲמִי, corr. acc.); Men. 37^b. Hull. 107^b חֲמִי חֲמִי חֲמִי with pieces of goat skins wrapt around their hands (like gloves).—Midr. Till. to Ps. CXXXVII חֲמִי חֲמִי חֲמִי.

חֲמִי pr. n. *Hammath*, name of a demon (*fever*, cmp. חֲמִי). Snh. 101^a חֲמִי חֲמִי the blast (breath; Ms. M. חֲמִי the spittle) of H. do I see in thy face (an eruption).

חֲמִי, constr. of חֲמִי *heat of*; חֲמִי *through the heat of, from the effect of, in consequence of*. B. Mets. VI, 3 חֲמִי חֲמִי חֲמִי overcome by heat through the exertion of climbing up the ascent. Hull. 4^b חֲמִי חֲמִי חֲמִי his brothers had died in consequence of the circumcision.